Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XII NUMBER 4 JULY/AUGUST 2006 www.barnesreview.org

JUDAS Iscariot

Much has been made in the mainstream about the *Judas Gospels*, a gnostic text from the early Christian era. Is there something new or is it more "*DaVinci Code*" nonsense?

Inspiration for the Neo-Cons?

Few Americans have ever heard of Isaiah Bowman but we should become familiar with his philosophy. It resembles that of today's neocons, just 60 years earlier. Is this political geographer the godfather of neoconservatism?

The Pine Tree Rebellion

There was a day when Americans did something about unfair taxation. Here's the little-known story of New Hampshire's Pine Tree Rebellion.

ALSO: Gen. George S. Patton; memoirs of a Nuremberg guard; Jefferson Davis bids farewell; Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg; Matthias Chang predicts WWIV; Vikings in Vinland; ancient whites in Baja; remembering Zionist atrocities in Jenin; Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle's war memoirs; much more.

Interview: Pedro Varela

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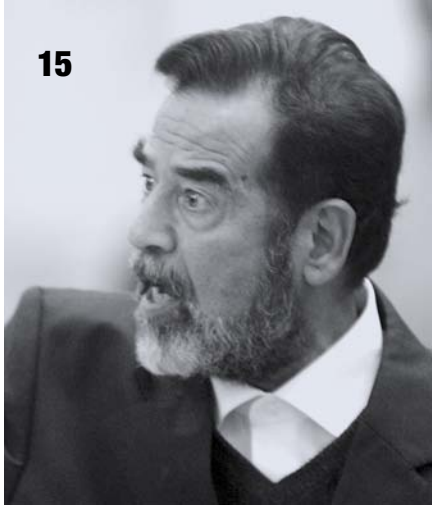

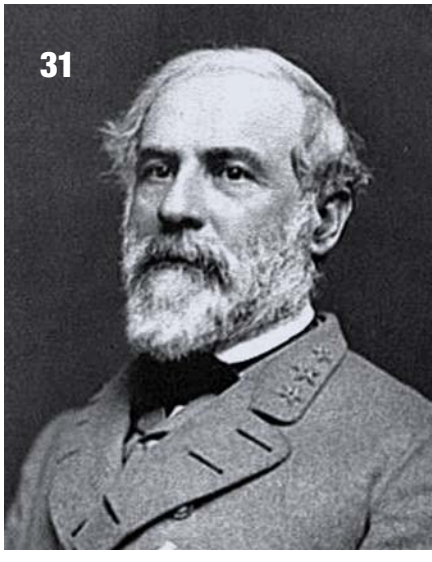

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Have you heard the biggest news going on at TBR? THE BARNES REVIEW is participating in a mega-conference co-sponsored (along with THE BARNES REVIEW), by *American Free Press* (AFP) newspaper, THE FOUNDATION TO DEFEND THE FIRST AMENDMENT, THE COMMITTEE TO IMPEACH BUSH & CHENEY and Freedom Law School among others. The meeting will take place just outside Washington, and is scheduled for Labor Day weekend. (See page 55 for a conference update.)

The conference, the fifth in which TBR has participated in her 12-year existence, will present some top-level speakers from around the world covering a wide range of topics focusing on authentic history, real news and free speech issues.

I can guarantee you this conference could not be held in Germany, Austria, Australia, Switzerland, Canada and a host of other supposedly free and open democracies. Much of what we will be discussing at the conference will be on the establishment's "taboo" list, but no one should be able to tell free thinking men what and what not to discuss any way.

There will be more than just lectures packed with inside information. We are also planning award ceremonies with some well-known patriot presenters and recipients, panel discussions, debates, book signings, quality vendors, a luncheon, a banquet and more exclusive information you can't get anywhere else.

If this year's TBR CONFERENCE ON AUTHENTIC HISTORY AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT is something you'd be interested in, be on the look out for special promotions updating you on our conference plans.

On the cover of this issue we feature a medieval sculpture of Judas Iscariot, grasping his bag of blood money. Judas has been in the news recently due to a renewed interest in Gnostic gospels, in this case, particularly, the so-called *Judas Gospel*. Some scholars are trying to rehabilitate the reputation of Judas while others are trying to keep him in the pantheon of the most despicable men in history. See what TBR's own Harrell Rhome has to say about Judas and his intriguing message.

We've also got a piece by veteran writer and translator Dan Michaels on Isaiah Bowman who was an expert in geo-politics in the 1940s when that field of study was in its infancy. Bowman, it turns out, was a big fan of American empire building and interventionism. He also rightly predicted many of the hot spots over which nations are fighting today. Was he the original inspiration for today's neo-conservative meddlers and warmongers? See Dan's story starting on page 9.

Following that article, read a chapter from a new book, *Future Fastforward*, explaining the ramifications and consequences of America's unbridled imperialist ventures. The author of the piece, Matthias Chang, a Malaysian Christian, was a political adviser to Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, the former prime minister of Malaysia. See what Chang says is in store for the Zionist Anglo-American empire on page 15. (His book is for sale. See the back inside cover.)

We've also got a variety of engaging "Americana" articles, including one on New Hampshire's Pine Tree Rebellion—a little-known pre-Revolutionary uprising in New England. You'll also get a poignant speech from Jefferson Davis, given upon his resignation from the U.S. Senate, and a fascinating little article on the health condition of Robert E. Lee during the fateful Battle of Gettysburg.

In the realm of Norse history, check out several articles we have bringing history into accord with the facts in regard to the Vikings.

And, of course, we also present you with authentic World War II history featuring the memories of a Nuremberg Prison guard stationed while the tribunal was in action, an inside look at the tribulations faced by Gen. George S. Patton in trying to ensure a fair peace with Germany plus Gen. Leon Degrelle's memoirs.

You'll note that we have adjusted our masthead a little, adding some of the more prolific contributors and eliminating others. We are extremely grateful to these contributors as well as all others who have helped make TBR the world standard for Revisionist (authentic)history. ❖

—WILLIS A. CARTO, EDITOR & PUBLISHER

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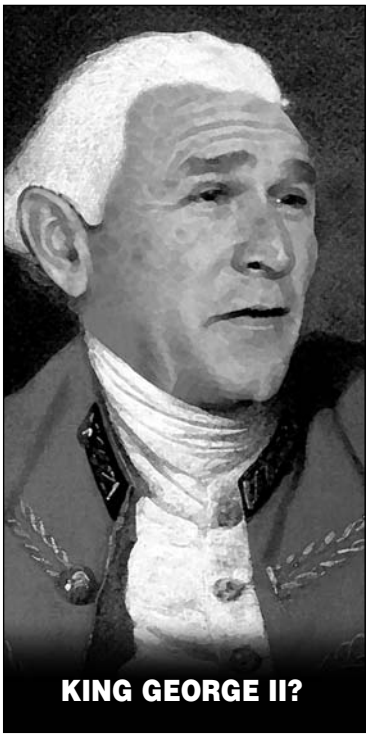
CONSTITUTION YES—IMPERIALISM NO

America was founded as a republic, not an empire. But our government has wandered far away from the republican Constitution, which King George II calls "a damned scrap of paper." The king is not alone. Our political leaders today ignore the constitutional limits on the power of the central government (Big Brother). But the U.S. Constitution, with the Bill of Rights, is still the greatest political document ever written. The primary cause of all American patriots should be the restoration of our constitutional form of government.

The U.S. Constitution is the best source of protection against the manipulative propensities of power-crazed plutocrats the world has ever known. If America had not had the Constitution—certainly including the Bill of Rights—we would already have become a third world nation 100 years ago. It is the Constitution that has preserved whatever semblance of freedom still remains to us. Without the Constitution (together with the Declaration of Independence and the writings of Thomas Paine), our nation might today have little appreciation for religious liberty, freedom of speech and of the press, personal privacy, the right to trial by jury, or the right to keep and bear arms, or the right to property.


KING GEORGE II?

America was founded upon the principles contained in these documents, not upon the phony "two-party system" or "spreading democracy throughout the world" we hear so much about nowadays. The two political parties that have governed this country for the last century and a half have become more concerned with protecting their own power than protecting our freedom.

The mythical "two-party" system has been responsible for much of America's woes. The two major parties abandoned the Constitution decades ago. The only thing either party is interested in is getting elected and re-elected. So, along with the bureaucrats and judicialcrats, the politicians have systematically dismantled the constitutional system whenever it gets in their way.

Unfortunately, the millions of "average American lemmings" have been asleep at the switch and have allowed these powergrabbers to do whatever they like. If any of our historic American liberties are to last, it will only be because those patriots who are left are able to put aside their differences and work together for the restoration of our constitutional republic.

As we discuss in several articles in this issue of TBR, America has become part of a tottering conglomerate empire along with the British and the Zionists. It started, probably, with the Spanish-American War. Then we made additional mistakes: World War I, World War II, our crazy adventures in Korea and Vietnam, not to mention probably dozens of other interventions that we do not count as full-fledged wars but are imperialist nevertheless. And then the never-ending war with Yugoslavia, Iraq, Afghanistan and next perhaps Iran, as our megalomaniacal leaders seek to take over the whole Middle East. It has to end. And it will end. But the sooner the better.

America needs to be put back on the right path. As Pastor Chuck Baldwin of NewsWithViews.com has pointed out (May 23, 2006), "If personal liberty is to prevail, we need a combined effort, a determined effort, a focused effort, and an indefatigable effort to do one thing: restore constitutional government to our land."

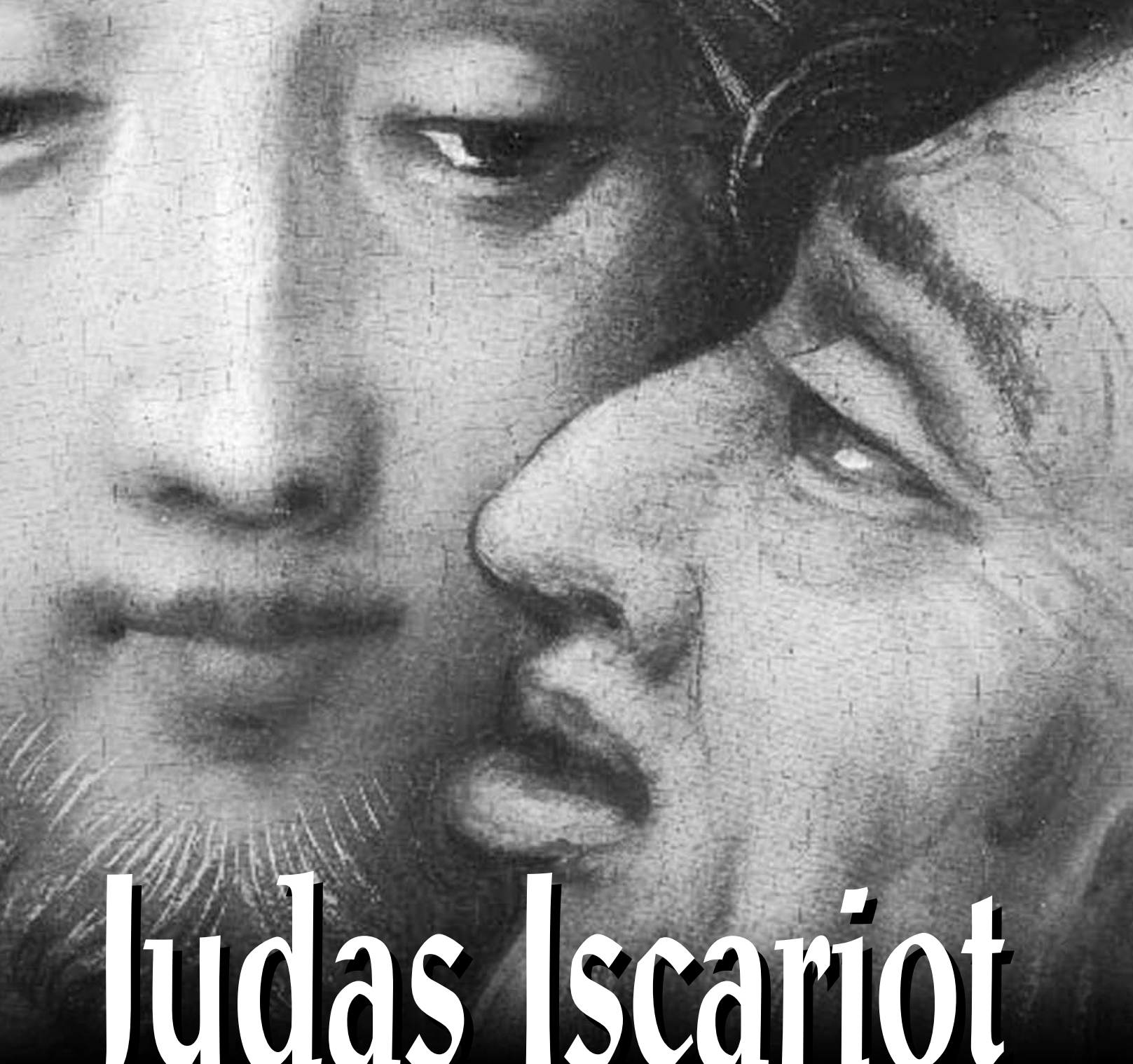
Constitutional government, he believes, "would rein in the abortion problem, the gay marriage problem, the illegal invasion problem, the federal spending problem, the American imperialism problem, the high taxation problem, the anti-religious freedom problem, the runaway judiciary problem and most other national maladies."

And it would mean an end to King George II's wars of aggression all over the globe, which have created billions of new enemies for America and Americans and made us unpopular even with our longtime friends.

A return to the Constitution would almost certainly entail withdrawing the troops from Iraq, Afghanistan and for that matter from Germany. We can go back to doing what Americans do best, being a republic, not an empire.

❖

—JOHN TIFFANY



Judas Iscariot

Was He a Good Guy or a Bad Guy?

TBR Looks at The Judas Gospels

WAS JUDAS (YEHUDA) ISCARIOT A BETRAYER, as we usually think of him? Or was he really a true friend of Jesus, perhaps one of the three or four people Jesus could really count on? Did Jesus (Yahshua the Nazarene) assign him the extremely painful and delicate task of pretending to betray him? Does Iscariot mean "sicarii," or assassin (terrorist; insurgent)? Was Judas a Zealot? Or does his name mean he came from the Judean town of Kerioth? Will we ever know the truth? Joining other works such as that by William Klassen on Judas, as well as a growing body of tomes about Mary Magdalene, the Apostle Thomas and others, the book promises to be fascinating to historians and others who find the early days of Christianity of interest.

BY HARRELL RHOME, M.DIV., PH.D.

Following on the heels of the literary fanfare about *The Da Vinci Code (TBR March/April 2006),* now comes *The Gospel of Judas* with similar flourish, and more than a few books sure to follow. While *The Da Vinci Code* and its predecessor, *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*, are largely speculative fiction, the Judas manuscript, at first glance, seems to offer more. The ancient text probably dates from c. A.D. 300 but could be older. It is written in Coptic, the script of Egypt before the Arabs came, and not in Hebrew, Aramaic or Greek (it may have been translated from an even earlier Greek version that is now lost). Allegedly found more than 30 years ago, it was not made public until acquired by Frieda Tchacos Nussberger, a speculator in artifacts of various kinds, and involved in previous "shady deals" according to a New York Times News Service article.[1]

"We are dealing with a looted object," said Jane C. Waldbaum, president of the Archaeological Institute of America, a professional society. "The artifact was poorly handled for years

On the facing page, Jesus receives the "Judas kiss" in the Garden of Gethsemane—one of the most infamous moments in world history—in this vignette of a painting by the German artist, Hans Holbein. **Right:** Judas returns the 30 pieces of silver to the temple elders (see more on page 6). This scene is depicted in a classic Byzantine mosaic in one of the many Catholic churches in Ravenna. As was characteristic of Byzantine art from the 6th century, the characters display little emotion. Few clues are included to indicate Judas is guilty of betraying his best friend. In contrast, Renaissance painters gave us clues as to the opposing nature of Judas by placing him alone on one side of the table at the Last Supper or giving him the most Semitic of features and darkest skin or clean shaving him etc.

because the people holding it were more concerned with making money than protecting it."

Nussberger (who will make over $2 million) obviously sees it differently, claiming a divine mission in "saving" the text, even going so far as to say, "I think I was chosen by Judas to rehabilitate him."

Missing is any mention of an incident in 2001 when she was detained in Cyprus at the request of Italian officials, who wanted to question her as part of a broader investigation into antiquities that had been illegally secreted out of Italy and sold elsewhere, according to the New York Times News Service.

But regardless of any irregular dealings, the manuscript is clearly an ancient text and not a forgery, though one has to wonder a bit about all the missing fragments. The translation this writer read was commissioned by the National Geographic Society for a recent (April 2006) television special. It is rather brief, actually. It is an ancient Gnostic text, and certainly not in harmony with the accepted four gospels of the New Testament. Gnostics, however, should not be scorned and disrespected. They were among the earliest of Christians, but their influence on the emerging church ended when the Romans took over and begun to solidify and codify the Christian faith to conform to their model. One of the best sources is *Middle Ages Revisited* by Alexander Del Mar, 1899.

"According to some legends, God cursed Judas and his family to walk the Earth as vampires until the second coming of Jesus. This might explain the myth of why vampires allegedly have a terrible repugnance for silver."

Del Mar illustrates how the old Roman state religion was grafted onto Christianity, and was totally intolerant of any divisiveness in doctrine. Just as an example, the priests of the Roman state religion were mass ordained as Catholic priests, the ancient pagan temples rededicated as churches, and the Roman household deities (*lares* and *penates*) and other pagan figures were recreated as saints. Additionally many manuscripts were destroyed, especially when they conflicted with what was becoming the Roman version of Christianity. Most of the Gnostic manuscripts were lost, but some began to surface centuries later. Several works contain some of these lost books, including *The Secret Gospels* by R. Joseph Hoffman, 1996, and *The Lost Books of the Bible*, a compendium of ancient texts published in 1926. Also of interest are the 19th-century works of Godfrey Higgins and Gerald Massey, who maintained St. Paul was a Gnostic, whose writings were later bowdlerized and altered. The greatest turnabout in understanding the ancient Gnostics came with the Nag Hamadi scrolls, found in Egypt in 1945.

Then came the Dead Sea scrolls in 1947, but the Israelis kept them under lock and key until much later. The Essenes, authors of some of the Dead Sea Scrolls, disappeared probably because they became part of Gnostic Christianity. The Nag Hamadi texts also reflect Gnostic mystical influences. Perhaps the most important Nag Hamadi text (they are all quite fascinating) was *The Gospel of Thomas*. It is far more interesting than either the chopped-up Judas Gospel or the Leonardo fables (TBR March/April 2006). *The Gospel of Thomas* has aphorisms and stories about Jesus, but nothing at all about the birth, crucifixion or resurrection, so it is easy to see why it and other Gnostic texts were excluded from the Roman canon of scripture.

Dr. Elaine Pagels has written extensively about this early scripture, often read in ancient churches (as were several others) until forbidden by the emerging Roman hierarchy. On

There are many mysteries surrounding the figure known to history as Judas Iscariot. One of the first mysteries is the origin of the name Iscariot. Many scholars claim Iscariot evolved from the word *sicarii*, a short sword used by assassins in the Judean region to kill Romans and Jewish collaborators. Bands of these assassins operating in the Galilean hills were also known as *sicarii*. But as Judas's father was cited in one account at least as Simon of Kerioth, it seems more likely Iscariot simply means "from Kerioth." Then there is the mystery of Judas's "30 pieces of silver." (See picture at left showing Judas clutching his bag of ill-gotten booty.) In this regard there is a conflict amongst the Gospel writers. Some say Judas bought a plot of land with his 30 pieces of silver (the reward for betraying Christ), while other writers claim that he returned to the elders at the Sanhedrin and threw the money at them. At any rate, Judas, beset with remorse and guilt, hanged himself from a species of tree (*Cercis*; redbud) we know as the "Judas Tree." Another account from the Gospels, however, claims that Judas's entrails spilt from his abdomen. In some depictions of the suicide of Judas, Satan is seen ripping a figure from the belly of Judas. (See picture upper right, "The Tree of Judas" from Maundevile's *Voiage and Travailes*, 1839 reprint.) At any rate, Judas remains, even after his 21st-century "facelift," one of the most vilified figures in history.

Crucifixion in Ancient Times

Excruciating form of public execution served as Roman terror tactic

Crucifixion seems to have first begun in ancient Persia. But in ancient times there was no "standard" method of crucifixion. It would be reasonable to suppose that almost every conceivable method of hanging a victim up to die in public was attempted at one time or another. Indeed, the ancients made little distinction between what we would call crucifixion and impalement. An important part of the crucifixion idea was to exhibit the victim, so in ancient Rome, for example, it was normally forbidden to take down the body even after death.

Ancient civilizations connected with this savage practice include among others the Jews, the Assyrians, Germanic and Britannic tribes, the Kelts, the Greeks (after Alexander the Great), the Phoenicians and the Carthaginians. (Alexander once crucified a general who disagreed with his campaign plans.)

Crucifixion's purpose was simply to provide a painful, gruesome and public death. The victim was typically tied or nailed to a large wooden cross and left to hang there until dead.

In popular depictions of crucifixion, derived from a literal reading of the description in the book of John, of Jesus's wounds being "in the hands," the victim is described as supported only by nails driven through the feet and hands. However, the flesh of the hands cannot support a person's body weight. Some other means must have been used to support most of the weight, such as tying the wrists to the crossbeam.

Another possibility is that the nails were inserted just above the wrist, between the two bones of the forearm. The Bible word translated as "hands" may have in fact included everything below the mid-forearm.

A common prelude was scourging, which would cause the victim to lose a large amount of blood and approach a state of shock. The victim was usually stripped naked. If death did not come from asphyxiation, it could result from physical shock, dehydration and exhaustion.

Death could come in hours or days, depending on exact methods, the health of the person crucified and environment. Frequently the intent was to prolong the agony as long as possible. At other times, Roman executioners were said to break a victim's legs, after he had hung for some time, in order to hasten his death. Deprived of support and unable to lift himself, the victim would die within a few minutes.

another front, is the New Testament "anti-Semitic" (anti-Judaic is a more accurate term) as claimed by some? In a very general sense, that could be true. The early church certainly had to cope with the fact that more than 99% of Judaists (the proper English word for a practitioner of Judaism), then and now, rejected the revelation of the Christ. The Gnostics became unwelcome as well, but they were, at first at least, within the "family." Then they became "problem children" as they directly challenged what was becoming Catholic orthodoxy, so the rapidly growing "gentile" church spurned them as well.

The language and the concepts presented in the Judas document are clearly Gnostic, and Gnostic Christians, especially the Cainite sect, later recognized Judas as a saint. Furthermore, the Coptic Church also did a bit of early biblical Revisionism by recognizing Pontius Pilate as a saint because of his role in the divine story, but never went so far as rehabilitating the figure of Judas. Some modern-day New Age writings, such as the voluminous Phoenix Journals, maintain that Judas was really a close friend of Jesus, and that there was more than one Judas, the "bad" one and the "good" one.

The name "Judas" (Yehuda) like "Jesus" (Yahshua), was common back in those days. This may offend some Christians, but if one wants to be logical in the matter, it is easy to see that both Pilate and Judas are crucial to the crucifixion. And without the crucifixion we could not have the resurrection. But this story has likely been altered by the ubiquitous Powers That Be, and even if it weren't, "real history" is always elusive and filled with gray areas.

"History is a fragile thing. It can be lost, destroyed, altered by interpretation, or deliberately suppressed. Most often, it is simply misremembered. Try reminiscing with an old friend about bygone days, and you'll find that historical accuracy is doubtful, even for relatively recent personal events." —Rice University Historical Society.

Judas is a truly intriguing topic. Following is my brief commentary, a bit of biblical Revisionism, not based on Gnostic or Essene texts, but on the Gospel of St. Luke, and one of my favorite New Testament passages. I was disappointed that Mel Gibson did not use it in his movie about the Passion, but readers can deduce this for themselves, as Mr. Gibson made the traditional Judas a main part of his plot. As to the exact role of Judas in the demise of Jesus, it seems unlikely that the temple police would have needed any help at all in identifying Jesus, a key element in the traditional story with the famous "kiss of death" and 30 pieces of silver.

Not only did thousands of people see Jesus as he entered the city on Palm Sunday, he surely must have been under surveillance by the Judaic authorities after he assaulted the moneychangers in the temple. Also, even though Jerusalem was a major city back then, the population was actually small by modern standards. Like in a lot of smaller places today, everyone knows everyone else, or at least knows of them. I'll wager this was true in old Jerusalem as well, especially among the various cliques centered around the temple. But more importantly, the words of Jesus give credence to this.

In Luke 22:52ff, when the temple police arrive in the garden to apprehend him, we are told: "Then Jesus said to the chief priests and captains of the temple, and the elders, which were

come to Him: Be ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and staves? When I was daily with you in the temple, ye stretched forth no hands against me; but this is your hour and the power of darkness."

So, they saw him every day or so, hence, they must have known who he was and what he looked like. It seems hard to conclude that they actually needed Judas to identify him, though it makes for an interesting literary motif. Beyond all of this, the basic message of Jesus was one of humility, patience, love and forgiveness—so why not exonerate Judas? We all sin and fall short of the mark. The other disciples, especially Peter "the rock" and supposedly the first pope, failed in their loyalties in the last days, but all were pardoned, and given major roles to play. Moreover, the Pharisaic Talmudists and temple priests always accused Jesus of unclean habits and associating with sinners, so why would not he embrace Judas, yet another "failure" loved by the Lord. The New Testament also tells us that the only unforgivable sin is blasphemy, and almost no one accuses Judas of that. Furthermore, even though several of the Gospel writers refer to Judas as a "thief" and "betrayer," the truth is Jesus never referred to Judas in any derogatory fashion.

So, what is the real importance of the Gospel of Judas?

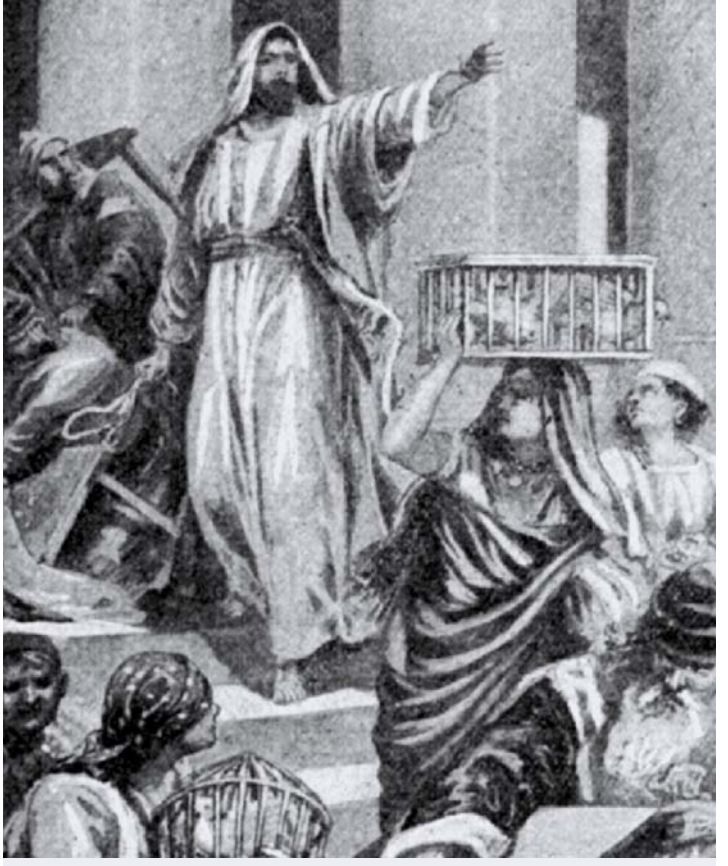
Basic Gnostic theology was already known from the Nag Hamadi texts and earlier finds, so the Judas manuscript does not really add much at all. The missing portions would probably be interesting, but so far, we are told that they do not exist. As a matter of fact, you could say there is another whole "banned bible" with many books that few have ever examined. There is a "Letter of Pilate to Herod," an "Epistle of Pontius Pilate," stories of the lives of the various Marys (especially the mother of Jesus and Mary Magdalene), Jesus's childhood, and much more, most of which have little impact on present-day Christian believers. Even though the Coptic Orthodox Church recognizes St. Pontius Pilate, other than that, they too are in general harmony with both the Eastern and Western Christian communities.

Could Jesus have had an unexpectedly close relationship with Judas and Mary of Magdala? Well, it is not impossible, but the question is whether or not it makes any real difference to the basic story as in the agreed upon New Testament. I maintain that it does not—unless you want it to do so. Neither the mostly fictional Leonardo material and the more authentic Judas Gospel, nor the other Gnostic scriptures really influence basic believers anyway. Is the whole issue a plot to undermine and destroy Christianity as certain fundamentalists maintain? Again, the answer is yes, but this is nothing new, and has been with us since the beginning.

The books of "the other bible" illustrate that Christianity has always had many variants, just as it does today, and Gnosticism is still alive and well. As a wise person once said, the more things change, the more they seem to remain the same. At some point, serious believers must decide where to place their faith. So, enjoy *The Da Vinci Code* and *The Gospel of Judas* all you want. There is nothing really new in either one that detracts from the basic Christian message, unless you want it to do so. ❖

ENDNOTE:

[1]"Judas Backers Deny Critics Three Times," Barry Meier and John Noble Wilford, New York Times News Service, April 13, 2006.



Some scholars speculate that Judas, who favored a military messiah, was disillusioned with Jesus's message of forgiveness for one's enemies and his unwillingness to overthrow the occupiers. After Jesus entered Jerusalem on Passover, rather than striking down the Romans, Jesus turned his ire on "fellow" Jews—the moneychangers—(above) who he believed had defiled the holy temple by turning it into a smelly, bloody, raucous place of profit and sin. Later, at the Last Supper, Jesus announced he was going to sacrifice himself and that the Romans would, in essence, torture and kill him. This made no sense to Judas, who would have expected the true messiah to kill the enemies of the Jews by the hand of God. This all may have led Judas to force the issue, expecting Jesus to lead his people to victory, rather than allow himself to be crucified.

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Isaiah Bowman

The Godfather of the Neo-Cons And His Influence on U.S. Imperialism

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHER ISAIAH BOWMAN said in 1942: "[I am] deeply disturbed by the rapid growth in Germany of the pseudoscience of geopolitics and alarmed by its territorial theories." Ironically, Bowman was quite a geopolitician himself. Although circumstances of war and citizenship would compel Isaiah Bowman to condemn German World War II expansionism. Bowman, America's foremost political geographer in the 20th century, acting in the service of the United States, replaced the cultural, ethnic and geographic desiderata of the German nationalists with a global economic policy favorable to American expansion. Was he the godfather of the "neo-conservatives"?

BY DAN MICHAELS

In his important book *American Empire,* Neil Smith traces the growth of America's global empire through the life of Isaiah Bowman who served as geographer to both presidents Wilson and Roosevelt.[1] In a welcome departure from the conventional way of writing history, namely, concentrating on the leading statesmen and politicians of the day, Prof. Smith instead focuses on the pivotal role of perhaps the most influential presidential advisor of the first half of the 20th century: Isaiah Bowman, a professional geographer.[2] As early as 1950, publisher Henry Luce had already labeled the 20th century the "American century." It was, as Prof. Smith sees it, the century in which America rose to world prominence in several stages: the first stage was at the turn of the century when America joined in European-style colonial aggrandizement, the second stage at the conclusion of World War I when President Wilson attempted to establish the League of Nations and lay the foundation of a new world order, the third, at the conclusion of World War II when President Roosevelt did succeed in founding the United Nations.

BOWMAN

The intervention of the Cold War with Communism's competitive bid for world dominance delayed the implementation of America's predominance until about 1990. Unrestrained since the collapse of the Soviet Union, America, the only superpower at this moment in history (with China on its heels), appears now to be pushing headlong and unilaterally to its ultimate goal of an economically based new world order, discarding old allies along the way and antagonizing many other countries.

A new world order based on economic benefits for all nations has been America's goal for more than a century. Since the end of the 19th century, and especially when America began

producing more that it could market, the call for world markets was heard. The concept of Manifest Destiny, the Monroe Doctrine, and the Open Door policies all signaled America's ambition. At the end of the 19th-century Sen. Albert Beveridge announced: "Fate has written our policy for us; the trade of the world must and shall be ours."

Isaiah Bowman, whose destiny it was to map the new world order, was born in 1878 on a poor farm in Canada. Through his innate diligence and intelligence the young Bowman worked for and obtained his PhD in geography from Yale University in 1909 at a time when American Institutions of higher education were still based on the Kantian idea of a modern university, namely, one internally ordered by the logical division of knowledge into faculties that express the conceptual divisions of the world in which the individual thinker was the central figure—before the schools of business, law departments, computer centers, sports stadiums etc took precedence.

Early 20th-century America was still very much frontier conscious, even though most of the land areas of the world had already been discovered and settled. Emphasis gradually shifted to seeking new frontiers and in the redivision, as circumstances demanded, of already settled areas. The young Bowman quickly distinguished himself in explorations and expeditions to South America to the ancient ruins in Peru. He was a participant in the famous 1911 expedition, led by Hiram Bingham, in which the pre-Inca site of Macchu Picchu was discovered.

"By today's standards, as Smith makes clear, Bowman was a paragon of political incorrectness. He was, as were most of the American elitists of his day, very much conscious of race and class."

After joining the Wilson administration, Bowman turned to political geography and specifically to the redivision of European lands.

Of the many German geographers being studied in America at the time, Friedrich Ratzel (*Antropogeographie*, 1891; *Politische Geographie*, 1897), who *inter alia* introduced the concept of *Lebensraum*—a living space required by plants, animals and humans for survival and propagation—particularly fascinated Bowman. In the 1930s Karl Haushofer's application of the concept to nations, especially Germany, influenced Hitler greatly. He wrote:

> Germany must find the courage to gather our people and their strength for an advance along the road that will lead this people from its present restricted living space to new land and soil, and hence also free it from the danger of vanishing from the earth or of serving others as a slave nation. . . . In an era when the Earth is gradually being divided up among states, some of which embrace almost entire continents, we cannot speak of a world power whose political mother country is limited to the absurd area of 500,000 square kilometers. (*Mein Kampf*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1971, 644, 646)

Bowman would turn the Lebensraum concept on its head and use it to justify American economic world expansion, substituting American global Lebensraum for the German nationalist variety. According to Ratzel, a state's political control of territory is vital for its economic and cultural survival, whereas for Bowman economic control of resources, labor, and markets is the more direct key to ensure national economic survival and growth. American economic Lebensraum, or global capitalism, was to be the foundation of the planned new world order. The *Pax Britannica* of the 19th century, which was based on the colonial system, was to be replaced by a *Pax Americana*, based not on territorial acquisitions but on mutual economic benefits for all.

* * *

By today's standards, as Smith makes clear, Bowman was a paragon of political incorrectness. He was, as were most of the American elitists of his day, very much conscious of race and class. He was authoritarian, an advocate of eugenics, an outspoken anti-Semite, anti-Communist, homophobic, learned, hard-working, competent and remarkably prescient. (How the American elite has changed since his day.) Despite the fact that Germany had been the adversary in two world wars, Bowman nevertheless retained his distaste for most Jews and his abhorrence of Communism.

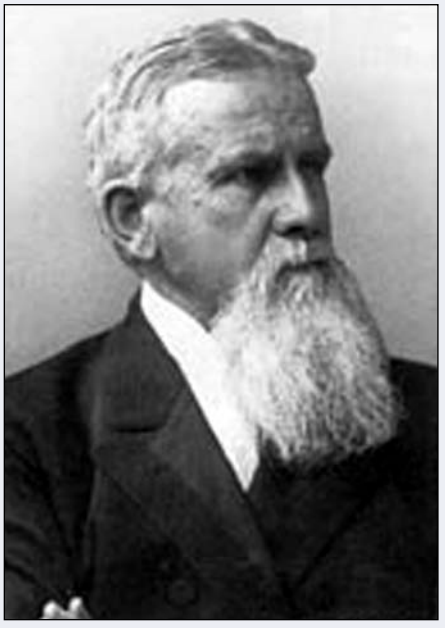
In his early career Bowman was much in accord with German geographic thought with regard to the influence and relationship of land and people. For example, with reference to settlement geography, Bowman's basic assumption was that "the character of the physical features of the Earth has been a prominent factor in the life of a race, and that "the physical landscape was the essence of politics." It is easy to see how this concept would eventually lead to the "Blut and Boden" concept, which prevailed in Germany in the 1930s and which still exists to a considerable extent in Israel today.

Bowman joined the Wilson administration as a key member of Inquiry, the president's personal think tank. Considerable efforts had been made by the U.S. government to prevent the war, but after it had begun, and America drawn into it, Wilson commissioned Inquiry to draw up a peace plan on which both sides could agree. The result was the much-maligned Fourteen Points, which were accepted by both parties as the basis for a peace settlement. When the noble promises in Bowman and Wilson's Fourteen Points were not implemented after the armistice, Germany rightly felt betrayed—a victim of a "bait-and-switch" game. Actually, the failure of the Fourteen Points may be attributed to at least three factors:

1) Unbeknown to Wilson, Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau and V.E. Orlando had entered into secret treaties of their own to divide the spoils of war;

2) Wilson's health failed and he was incapable of fighting for his ideals;

3) Conservatives in the U.S. Congress blocked American entry into the League of Nations. (Wilson himself could be faulted for advancing provisions that were too utopist and idealistic to be accepted by European diplomats of that day.)



Three Influential—But Rarely Discussed—Characters in 'Geo-Politics'

FRIEDRICH RATZEL

Friedrich Ratzel (1844–1904) traveled as a journalist in Europe, Cuba, Mexico and the U.S. Thereafter he devoted himself to geographical studies and was the founder of modern political geography. Teaching geography at the University of Leipzig, he pioneered in developing the science of anthropogeography. His concepts had a profound influence on European and American geographers.

RUDOLF KJELLÉN

Johan Rudolf Kjellén (1864-1922) coined the word "geopolitics." A Swedish politician and political scientist, his work was influenced by Friedrich Ratzel (see left). Along with famed explorer Alexander von Humboldt, Karl Ritter and Ratzel, Kjellén would lay the foundations for the German concept of Geopolitik, later promoted by Gen. Karl Haushofer, a well-known figure in Nazi politics (right).

GEN. KARL HAUSHOFER

Karl Haushofer (1869-1946), shown as a civilian, served on the Western Front during WWI and became close friends with his student Rudolf Hess. An instrument in Adolf Hitler's "Lebensraum" politics, he became professor of geography at the University of Munich in 1933. After the assassination attempt on Hitler, in which Haushofer's son was involved, he was incarcerated in Dachau.

Not only did the Versailles Treaty shrink Germany's territory at all its borders, and isolate East Prussia, but also in the south the Sudetenland was incorporated in the new Czechoslovakia. The treaty also transferred resource-rich Alsace-Lorraine to France, but Germany itself was placed under Allied military and economic control, charged a $15 million-dollar indemnity and additional reparations, and forced to admit exclusive responsibility for the war. Germany's African and Pacific colonies were also confiscated, not freed, by the victors.

Thus were the seeds of World War II sown and Adolf Hitler born. Years later, during World War II, when he was queried about Versailles, Bowman had to admit that he had made a mess of it, but insisted that the failure was caused by bad economic arrangements, rather than the unjust punitive measures taken against Germany. Economist John Maynard Keynes called Versailles the "Carthaginian peace."

The U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Conference consisted of 1,248 specialists from various governmental agencies, each trying to gain access to Wilson's ear. Bowman, however, managed to elbow his team into the key decisionmaking position. Although Bowman had hoped to divide the German and Austro-Hungarian empires into smaller units based chiefly on ethnic uniformity, this cultural and geographic principle soon gave way to political expedience.

In carving up the old empires, Bowman substantially increased the mileage of borders in Europe, creating even more problems. When the mixed German/Polish mosaic in eastern Germany proved impossible to separate along ethnic lines, Bowman opted for a reconstituted and enlarged Poland as a buffer between Russia and Germany. Although Bowman had hoped to divide the German and Austro-Hungarian empires into smaller, more homogeneous units based chiefly on ethnic uniformity, ancient ethnic rivalries between Czechs and Slovaks, Hungarians and Romanians, Serbians and the other peoples of newly created Yugoslavia, made it impossible. Poland, especially, benefited most from Bowman's decisions—at Germany's expense, of course.

In Catholic Poland, Bowman was considered a saint. But in vanquished Germany he was seen as the devil incarnate. When Poland marched eastward against the Bolsheviks in 1920, Bowman, the inveterate anti-Communist, was jubilant.

The Council of Foreign Relations (CFR) was also established

after the Paris Peace Conference as part of the broader Anglo-American establishment founded by Cecil Rhodes and the Milner group. Bowman, as founding director, played an important role from the outset. The CFR, more influential today than ever as a nongovernmental foreign policy advisory group, represents and advocates a liberal internationalism, or gradual revolutionism, that purports to serve American economic interests while uplifting the rest of the world. Its counterpart in England is the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Branches also exist in Australia and Canada. In addition to advising the governments, the council also undertakes to educate and guide public opinion along the "right" path.

* * *

In concert with the goals of the CFR, Bowman published his geopolitical book, *The New World*, in which he foretold the development of an economics-driven American world empire. Its mission, Bowman wrote, was: "To deal realistically with the political problems of the postwar world. Its philosophy is one of gradualness of change by rational means. It interposes no ideological preconceived 'system' between a problem and solution."

To most professional geographers, especially German, the book revealed an ambitious postwar American global view, identifying Bowman as an accomplice in the shameful Versailles Treaty. A decade later, in 1934, Karl Haushofer in a resurgent Germany under Adolf Hitler published his three-volume work *Macht und Erde* ("Power and Earth") by way of a German response to Bowman's *New World*.

"Roosevelt now had a second chance at Wilson's 'global Monroe Doctrine' and to create, with America's full participation, the UN to replace the failed League of Nations."

Called back again to advise the State Department on territorial matters under the Roosevelt administration even before Pearl Harbor, one of Bowman's first assignments was to draw a meridian line in the Atlantic defining the easternmost extent of the Western Hemisphere beyond which, under the Monroe Doctrine, the U.S. Navy could fire on German U-boats. The president insisted the line be drawn as far east as possible. This was but one of the many stratagems taken by Roosevelt to provoke the war which he considered inevitable as early as 1939. Despite the American president's promises, American preparations for war actually got under way in the late 1930s.

Knowing that the vast majority of Americans (85%) were opposed to America's entry in another European war, Roosevelt knew he could not possibly fire the first shot. He therefore resorted to an endless series of provocations designed to get Germany and Japan to fire that first fateful shot. Japan took the bait on December 7, 1941, after which Roosevelt could concentrate on his first priority—the destruction of Germany, leaving Japan relatively unharmed until Germany was under control. Roosevelt now had a second chance at Wilson's "global Monroe Doctrine" and to create, with America's full participation, the UN to replace the failed League of Nations.

In 1942 none other than Henry L. Mencken, America's foremost publicist and critic, alerted the American people to what they might expect after the war:

"Behind the scenes in Washington, a new world is being planned for you. If the plans materialize, you are going to be given a try at running the world. . . . If you think that defeating the Axis is the chief aim of the government's foreign policy, you are going to get a surprise. American leadership in world affairs, looking toward a pacific and prosperous epoch, is the ultimate goal of those in Washington who are endeavoring to design the shape of things to come."

Knowing full well Mencken's low regard for the politicians in Washington, savvy Americans could only hold their breath. Could two world wars really have been fought to establish an Anglo-American new world order? After the war, the UN, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) became the machinery of the new order.

* * *

Also in1939, President Roosevelt, over State Department objections, announced that between 10 and 20 million refugees, including countless Jews, would be homeless after the war. To address the impending problem, Bowman proposed and was charged with the top-secret M-project to explore the possibilities of large-scale refugee resettlement. Bowman undertook a scholarly investigation of land settlement possibilities outside the United States, thinking in terms of agrarian settlements. With respect to displaced Jews, Bowman objected to settling too many of them in any one place or country. Moreover, he strongly objected to the establishment of a Zionist state in Palestine, predicting that it would be rightly viewed as a creature of the United States and Great Britain and would have to be backed up with U.S. military force. In 1942 he wrote: "If American power is placed behind the demand for an independent Zionist state in opposition to the Arabs, and if the demand includes larger and larger territory, we must be prepared to take on 90 million Arabs."

His further prediction to Roosevelt that American bayonets and American lives would be the price if we touched the Palestine question proved correct.

* * *

At about the same time Bowman, as president of Johns Hopkins University, instituted a Jewish quota at Hopkins, saying: "We're becoming practically a Jewish organization. . . . Jews don't come to Hopkins to make the world better or anything like that. They come for two things: to make money and to marry non-Jewish women."

His Jewish quota remained in force until after his death.

DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of book reviews and articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the Washington, D.C. area.

Bowman's anti-Communism and so-called anti-Semitism were common to men of his race and class until well after the conclusion of World War II. References to the "disease of Bolshevism" and the "poison of Bolshevism" were not unusual outside of Roosevelt's immediate circle. The Communist revolution was to Bowman "a step backward to the barbarism of earlier times." In the period of Germany's greatest military victories on the Eastern Front, Bowman rejoiced: "Unless Russia is chewed to bits by war she will be the same uncommunicating, enigmatical, sullen and treacherous force after this war that she was from 1918 to 1941. . . . The only hope is that Russia will be greatly weakened and the present struggle takes a terrific toll of Russian lives and substance . . . the blood-letting must be so great that it may be expected to count in the final stages of the war."

Bowman considered Hitler's pact with Stalin to be a mistake. When it was announced, the West was in the process of arming to fight Hitler side by side with the Soviet Union. Bowman prophetically wrote: "The strengthening of Russia may produce such disastrous effects upon Hitler's plans that it is neither idiotic nor fanciful to say that within 10 years France and England may be fighting side by side with Germany in order to hold Russia in check. When the rest of Europe is exhausted economically and spiritually then will it be seed-time for Stalin and for Communist doctrine."

NATO was established exactly 10 years after Bowman's statement.

Again, during discussions in Washington in 1942 Bowman, arguing almost as a minority of one, opposed plans for the dismemberment or fragmentation of Germany after the war because he feared a Russian advance into Europe and the spread of Communism: "At a later turn of the wheel of fortune a counterpoise to Russia might be necessary, and we might want Germany as a unit for that purpose. . . . If we disunite Germany we may be on our knees to her in five, 10 or 15 years to ask her to unite and help us to hold Russia in place."

With secretaries Stimson and Hull, Bowman fought hard and successfully against the Morgenthau Plan for postwar Germany, which President Roosevelt had embraced. Bowman opposed permanent dismemberment of Germany, but believed a temporary division of Germany into zones might be feasible during the reconstruction period. He insisted that the proposed Western zones span the entire north-south longitude of prewar Germany as a defensive buffer zone against westward Soviet encroachment.

In 1943 Bowman, foreseeing that Americans in the new world order would be working in all parts of the world, wisely warned them to avoid crude "in-your-face" democracy displays: "We have no right to assume that people everywhere around the world want to be like ourselves . . . we ought to preserve native customs, for the binding cement of native societies lies in such customs and institutions."

* * *

In late 1949, Bowman, quite aware of the impending French collapse in Indo-China, prepared and presented an amazingly prescient paper on American prospects in the Far East to the State Department. In it, Bowman recommended that the United States preempt Soviet intervention by urging an imme-

SIR HALFORD J. MACKINDER (1861-1947), an English geographer and geopolitician, described Britain as "a lump of coal surrounded by fish." Mackinder's work fostered the teaching of geography, probably more than any other British geographer, paving the way for the establishment of geography as a distinct discipline in the United Kingdom. The Earth, said Mackinder, was divisible into two regions. One of these was the "world island," comprising the interlinked continents of Eurasia and Africa, was the largest, most populous and richest of all land combinations. At the core of this world island lay the "heartland," extending from the Volga to the Yangtze, from the Himalayas to the Arctic. Protected from sea power by ice to the north and by deserts and mountains to the south, the vast area was threatened only by land invasion on its western border. Effective political domination of this region by any single power had been impossible in the past because of lack of transportation and the inability to ensure a continual supply of men and supplies. Mackinder believed introduction of the railroad had changed all that. Given a network of railroads, there was an excellent chance that a powerful continental European nation could extend political control over the Eastern European gateway to the Eurasian core. This could be a prelude to that nation's bid for mastery first of the Eurasian/African land mass and ultimately the entire globe.

diate military decision asserting U.S. prerogatives in the region. With his knowledge of geography, he warned: "We can lose our shirt in the swamps and canyons of the hinterland." One year later, the North Koreans, backed by the Soviet Union, invaded the south precisely because the United States had not included South Korea in America's sphere of interest nor made clear our position.

Ironically, by the time America after World War II finally recognized the danger posed by Communism, Bowman, who almost throughout his career, even under President Roosevelt, had warned constantly of the threat from the east, retired from government service. He died in 1950, and had almost fallen into obscurity until Prof. Smith resurrected him in his excellent, well-researched and documented book. Regretfully, it must be said in the final analysis that, although superior to many of his contemporaries in political and scientific knowledge, Bowman along the way had to sacrifice some of his academic principles in the service of his country to satisfy the demands of politicians and statesmen.

The American empire, with its obsession with economic benefits, has now indeed superceded the European colonial system, which, despite its faults, had done much to awaken and advance its third-world colonies. In the process of empire-building America, herself a child of Europe, has become increasingly separated ethnically, spiritually, and culturally from her own European roots. With increasing non-European immigration, the separation is likely to become greater.

Just as unanticipated political movements in the 20th century have impeded America's march to global dominance, Prof. Smith believes that the final goal may prove elusive in the future. It may even be better for the world and the United States if it remains elusive. ❖

Isaiah Bowman predicted that the United States, unless it acted quickly and decisively, would end up fighting Communists—both from the USSR and China—in East Asia. He was right. First it was Korea, above, where UN and U.S. troops got bogged down in bloody hill fighting, and then Vietnam, where America tried unsuccessfully to fill the power vacuum left when the French pulled out.

ENDNOTES:

[1]Born in Scotland, Neil Smith is distinguished professor of anthropology and geography and the director of the Center for Place, Culture and Politics at the Graduate Center, City University of New York.

[2]Isaiah Bowman was the grandson of Moses Bowman, a Mennonite preacher in Canada. Moses in turn could trace his ancestry back to 17th-century Switzerland, to one Wendel Baumann. Among his many honors and accomplishments, Isaiah Bowman led the first Yale South American expedition (1907); participated in the Yale Peruvian expedition (1911); led the American Geographical Society Expedition to the Central Andes (1913); was director of the American Geographical Society (1915-35); president of Johns Hopkins University (1935-1948); president of the Council of Foreign Relations (1931-34); member of the National Research Council, the Explorers Club, the Association of American Geographers, the National Academy of Sciences and the International Geographical Union.

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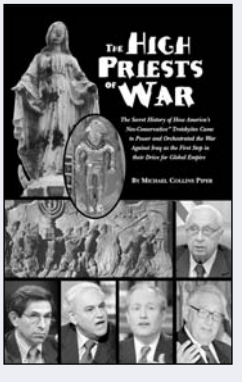
HIGH PRIESTS OF WAR

They got us into the no-win war in Iraq and now they're determined to get us into another war against Iran . . . and only Israel benefits.

THE HIGH PRIESTS OF WAR exposes the secret history of how America's "neo-conservative" Trotskyites came to power and orchestrated the war against Iraq as the first step in their drive for Global Empire, the so-called New World Order. By Michael Collins Piper, this is the only full-length book on the "neo-cons" that tells the entire story—no holds-barred. The book is now being circulated internationally and is being translated into a variety of languages, acclaimed as the one book that explains the "who, what, when, where, why and how" of the tragic involvement of the U.S. in the Iraq war. This fast-reading, carefully documented 124-page volume has helped spread the word about the REAL reason for the Iraq war and how it is central to a grand design being suppressed by the controlled media and its owners who are part of the problem. Softcover, 144 pages, #396, $19.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $2 S&H inside the U.S. Add $4 S&H outside the U.S. Send payment to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. More books at barnesreview.org.



Is the Zionist Anglo-American Empire in 'Meltdown'?

EXCERPTED HERE IS "A Requiem for the Empire," Chapter 6 of Malaysian diplomat Matthias Chang's new blockbuster book *Future Fastforward: The Zionist Anglo-American Meltdown.* The book is for sale through TBR BOOK CLUB. Here is just a taste of this incomparable tome.

BY MATTHIAS CHANG

In the previous chapter [Chapter 5 of *Future Fastforward*], you were told of the story of the brave Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz, who, after being betrayed by the leaders of his country, vowed that he would not kill another "enemy" or risk another comrade's life. Fifty-nine thousand of America's best lost their lives for nothing. Bush went AWOL. Today, in Iraq we are witnessing the same senseless killings and devastation that have caused the death of over 100,000 Iraqis, mainly civilian men, women and children—non-combatants—so-called "collateral damage." The toll of Americans killed is mounting daily, and the wounded have already exceeded 10,000. Death is knocking on America's doors.

MATTHIAS CHANG

I was in Iraq just before the war started on a special mission for my government [Malaysia]. The sufferings of the brave Iraqis that I saw, as a result of 12 years of UN sanctions, cannot be expressed with mere words. I was not mentally prepared for the emotional and psychological onslaught of being shown little children suffering from the effects of depleted uranium—deformed babies and children suffering from cancer. It was really, really ugly.

I can only describe them as "Frankenstein children"—an appalling appellation, I know, but in trying to describe what I saw, it is the best (or worst) that I could think of. As I have said, mere words suffice not.

In the hospitals that I visited, I could not restrain my emotions, and as the tears welled in my eyes, a searing pain ripped through my guts. Why? It was reported that over 500,000 children died as a result of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations. And on that day, I vowed that I would do everything within my ability to expose the crimes of the Zionist Anglo-American empire.

Madeleine Albright, the Zionist former U.S. secretary of state, when asked if the deaths of half a million Iraqi children was a price worth paying for the sanctions, callously replied, "We think the price is worth it." And as callously she justified the actions of America: "If we have to use force, it is because we are America. We are the indispensable nation. We stand tall. We see further into the future."

Since 1991, thousands of Iraqis have died from cancer as a result of the radiation epidemic caused by depleted uranium bombs and shells. While Kuwait was allowed to assist in the clean-up, Iraq was left to face the consequences unaided. Prof. Doug Rokke, the U.S. Army physicist responsible for the clean-up operations in Kuwait, had this to say:

> I am like many people in Iraq. I have 5,000 times the recommended radiation in my body. The contamination was throughout Iraq and Kuwait. With the munitions testing and preparation in Saudi Arabia, uranium contamination covers the entire region. The effect depends on whether a person inhaled it or ingested it by eating or drinking, or if they got it from an open wound. What we are seeing now, respiratory problems, kidney problems, cancers, are the direct result of the use of this highly toxic material. The controversy over whether or not it's the cause is a manufactured one; my own ill health is a testament to that. . . . There are two urgent issues to be confronted by people in the West, those with a sense of right and wrong: first the decision by the United States and Britain to use a weapon of mass destruction, such as depleted uranium.
>
> "In the Gulf War, well over 300 tons were fired. An A-10 Warthog attack aircraft fired over 900,000 rounds. Each individual round has 300 grams of solid uranium 238. When a tank fired its shells, each round carried over 4,500 grams of uranium. These rounds are not coated, they are not tipped; they are solid uranium. Moreover, we have evidence to suggest that they were mixed with plutonium. *What happened in the gulf was a form of nuclear warfare.*" [1] (emphasis added)0

Prof. Karol Sikora, head of the cancer program of the WHO, exposed the inhuman and cruel campaign to block requested radiotherapy equipment, chemotherapy drugs and analgesics by British and U.S. advisers to the Sanctions Committee. He commented: "The saddest thing I saw in Iraq was children dying because there was no chemotherapy and no pain control. It seemed crazy they couldn't have morphine, because for everybody with cancer pain it is the best drug. When I was there, they had a little bottle of aspirin pills to go around to 200 patients in pain." [2]

I do not know if my guides, who also became my dearest friends, are alive or dead. But this I know: They were saddened by the needless war and hoped that the world would see through the lies of the Bush and Blair regimes. They impressed upon me the urgency of getting out before the war started in earnest, to tell the world what I saw—a Malaysian witness to the war crimes inflicted by the Zionist Anglo-American war machine. I met several leaders and interacted with ordinary people. I left Iraq, with regrets that I was not able to join their ranks to oppose Zionism and imperial occupation, but I came home with fond memories of a proud nation, a very cultured and learned people who, in spite of their sufferings, ensured that I had every comfort during my stay. It was true friendship.

When I returned to Malaysia, many colleagues and friends expressed the view that the war would be over in weeks, a one-sided affair. They were surprised when I differed with their assessment and made a report that after the first phase of the war, the invasion, the heroic Iraqi people would launch a devastating people's war, similar to that during the Vietnam War, but launched by urban dwellers, not country folk.

"I left Iraq with regrets that I was unable to join their ranks, but I came home with fond memories of a proud nation, a very cultured and learned people who, in spite of their sufferings, ensured I was comfortable."

In my discussions with some of the leaders, I expressed the view that the imperialists will apply the policies of divide and rule, and that it was most likely that the Shiite leaders would be seduced by the sophistry and cunning of the British. The Shiites would be assured of British presence, and their involvement would be the guarantee that 1991 would not be repeated again.[3] The Shiites and their leaders would never be able to see through the ploy. All credit must be given to Blair and his spin-doctors for the effective execution of this gambit. The Shiites have a short memory, for the treachery of the British in 1920 seemed to be forgotten.

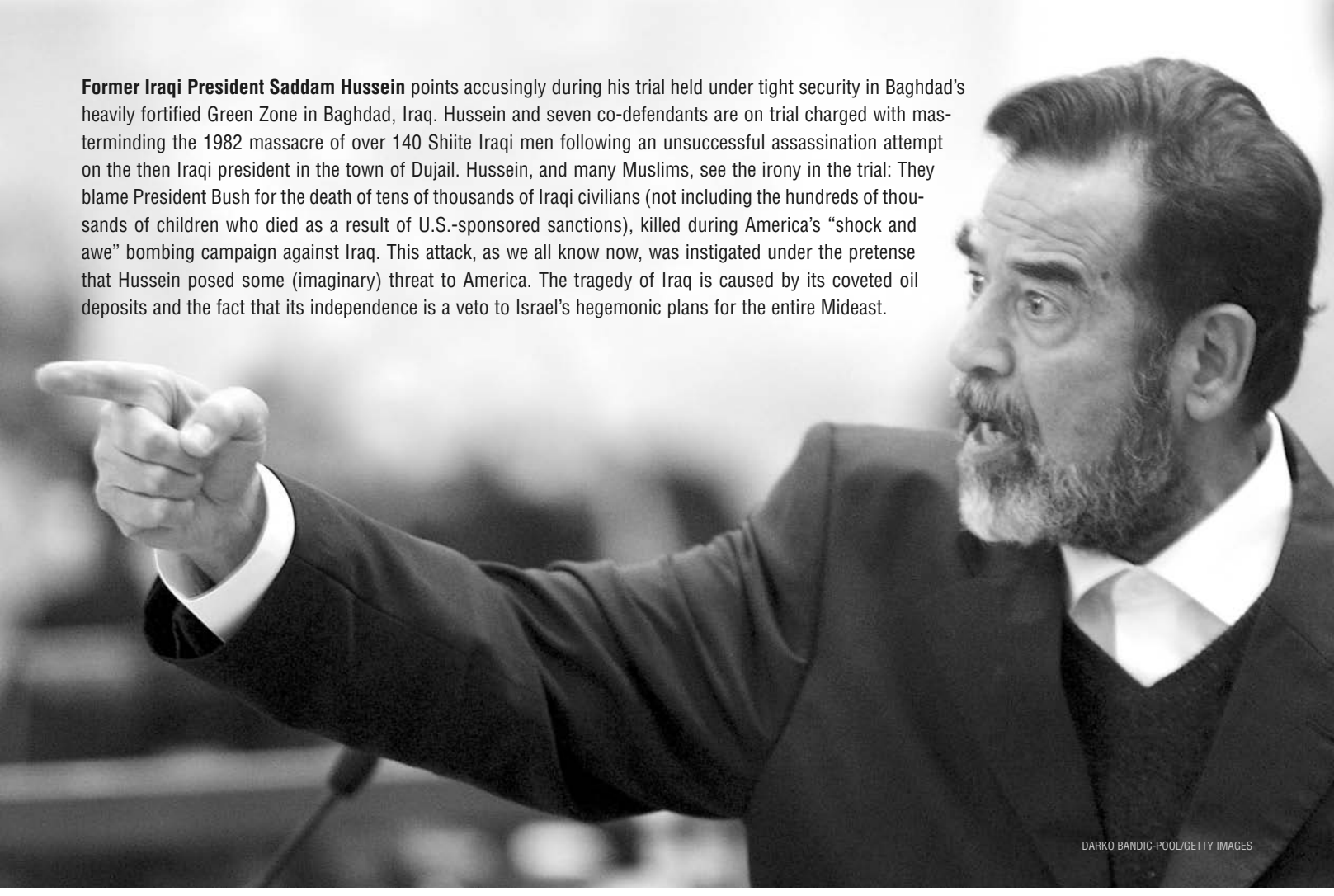
Given the cards that were available, the center of resistance had to be in Baghdad, a more favorable strategic battlefield for urban resistance than Somalia. If you had visited Baghdad and other cities, you would know what I mean. Creativity would be the key to developing all sorts of booby traps that would wear down the foreign foot soldiers. This would then be the Iraqi equivalent of the U.S. "Shock and Awe" campaign.

The resistance war would be ugly. The choice was made by President Bush, who refused to fight by the rules of the Geneva Conventions. The U.S. and British forces and their mercenaries tortured and massacred with impunity. It was just too bad that the Iraqis refused to remain willing victims. They rose to the challenge and adapted quickly.

The U.S. Army did not plan this war game on that premise. They were told it would be a tea party. Nor were they trained to face an enemy who would die for family honor, a concept completely alien to the American psyche, while Abu Ghraib further nourished their hatred of the occupying forces.

Intelligence I gathered showed that six months' rations were already distributed to the future resistance fighters and support groups. Arms amounting to millions were also carefully distributed well before the invasion. Wells were dug in numerous strategic and tactical locations in anticipation of the massive destruction to the infrastructures from aerial bombardment. I detected no signs of hopelessness nor defeat in their eyes. From the strategic military point of view, even though the 12 years of sanctions have crippled the Iraqis' conventional war machine, it hardened the people's resolve and determination for resistance. It was their turn for payback and they were ready and waiting. My sources have since been confirmed by Seymour Hersh in his book *The Chain of Command*.[4] Here I quote the relevant passages from the book:

> Saddam had drawn up plans for a widespread insurgency in 2001, soon after George Bush's election brought into office many of the officials who had directed the 1991 Gulf War. Huge amounts of small arms and other weapons were stockpiled around the country for use by the insurgents. . . .
>
> One of the most critical dates, according to Sadik,[5] was April 7, 2003, as American troops were moving at will on the outskirts of Baghdad and were obviously prepared for rough door-to-door urban warfare. American commanders had feared, and planned for, a drawn-out siege of Baghdad. Instead, the troops, who included members of the Baath Party hierarchy, the Special Republican Guard, the Special Security Organization and the Mukhabarat [Jihaz al-Mukhabarat al-Amma; the Iraqi intelligence service], were ordered to return to their homes and initiate the resistance from there. . . . Saddam loyalists had stopped chatting on satellite phones and other devices and simply melted away overnight.
>
> Sadik further told me that Saddam, in his 2001 directive, had ordered three insurgency divisions to be set up, each to operate underground under the direct control of a handpicked Iraqi official. The divisions were to contain 2,000 to 4,000 members, organized in small cells of three to four. The first division, Sadik said, commanded by Izzat al-Douri, one of Saddam's deputies, "was composed of Baathists not publicly known at that time." Their mission was to operate independently in small cells, while hiding out in well-fortified safe houses. The second division, under the command of Taha Yassin Ramadan, was composed of Baath Party members whose assignment was to back up the first division by providing operating instructions via a series of carefully screened dead drops.
>
> Ramadan was captured by Kurdish troops in Mosul in August,



Former Iraqi President Saddam Hussein points accusingly during his trial held under tight security in Baghdad's heavily fortified Green Zone in Baghdad, Iraq. Hussein and seven co-defendants are on trial charged with masterminding the 1982 massacre of over 140 Shiite Iraqi men following an unsuccessful assassination attempt on the then Iraqi president in the town of Dujail. Hussein, and many Muslims, see the irony in the trial: They blame President Bush for the death of tens of thousands of Iraqi civilians (not including the hundreds of thousands of children who died as a result of U.S.-sponsored sanctions), killed during America's "shock and awe" bombing campaign against Iraq. This attack, as we all know now, was instigated under the pretense that Hussein posed some (imaginary) threat to America. The tragedy of Iraq is caused by its coveted oil deposits and the fact that its independence is a veto to Israel's hegemonic plans for the entire Mideast.

DARKO BANDIC-POOL/GETTY IMAGES

but his capture, Sadik said, did not lead to an unraveling of the operations because Ramadan, by the very nature of the compartmentalization process, did not know which cell was operating where. The third division was composed of technocrats—"doctors, lawyers, engineers, administrators," Sadik said, "and people who run the country—power plants, the water, the sewage, in the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Finance." The technocrats left Baghdad overnight on April 7, Sadik said.

There were setbacks, no doubt. But a good military commander, while not able to foresee each and every contingency, can minimize the initial setbacks in the face of an overwhelming force, preserve his strength and, when the time is ready, counter-attack pre-selected targets with deadly force. Precisely that is happening in Iraq. Tribal justice is now in full swing. The cry of "*Allahu akbar*" ["God is great"] strengthens the Iraqis' resolve, but sends shivers down the spines of the occupying mercenaries and foot soldiers.

I am sure the Zionist Anglo-American empire received the same intelligence I did, but they were too arrogant and too self-assured that their "Shock and Awe" campaign would, with a single stroke, psychologically demoralize the Iraqi resistance. Even seasoned military commanders were taken in by this made-for-television propaganda.

Gen. Tommy Franks and his staff of generals failed in their duty and betrayed their soldiers in waging this war. They thought that money could buy cogent intelligence. While a few corrupt generals and officials succumbed, the patriots of Iraq remained true to their country. Despite the millions in greenbacks at their disposal, the intelligence services and Special Forces made little headway in strategic intelligence gathering.

Even with the capture of President Saddam Hussein, the military situation did not improve, but deteriorated further. In a people's war [guerrilla war], intelligence is the critical key to victory; without which, death and defeat are certain.

They failed to learn from the experience of the Vietnam War. The Phoenix program failed. The Tiger Force brutality failed. The tortures failed. The corrupt puppet regime failed. The puppet army failed. The carpet bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and elsewhere by B-52s and other modern warplanes was the best the U.S. war machine could deliver. But it could not deliver the knockout blow. The bombings failed. The ultimate battle had to be won on the ground. I visited the Chu Chi tunnels and saw how the guerrilla fighters survived on simple meals of steamed tapioca mixed with salt or sugar and nuts. They dug a maze of tunnels—over 170 miles, 40 square miles—to encircle the enemy, some two to three stories below ground, with nothing more than simple tools and basic engineering skills. In the daytime they braved the bombs and planted rice in the fields; in the night, they controlled the battlefields. Many were simple womenfolk.

Such an army can never be defeated. Period.

Likewise, Rumsfeld's shock and awe campaign was a strategic failure; and Tommy Franks essentially waged a war for U.S. cable televisions, *The New York Times* and the likes of Judith Miller. *The Washington Post* reported[6] that while she was embedded with MET Alpha, her role in the unit's operations became so central that it became known as the "Judith Miller Team." When a journalist interferes with ground unit operations, there is only one conclusion—the U.S. Army is all messed up. And because they went into Iraq on false pretenses, and for the real estate and oil, they lost the battle for minds and hearts. Since when did a rapist-robber-murderer have consideration for his victims? Now, his brave soldiers are paying the price for his unqualified arrogance and unmitigated stupidity. Tommy Franks's campaign reminds me of the medical cliché, "the operation [the invasion] was successful, but the patient [the invaders] died."

I am confident that just as there were brave and honorable soldiers like Lt. Col. James "Bo" Gritz from the Vietnam War who exposed the truth, so will there also be brave American soldiers from the Iraq War who will put the generals to shame; they will kill no more, nor put their comrades' lives at risk.

I take no joy in seeing another generation of America's best bearing the brunt of the misguided policies of civilian warmongers. But they can stop these senseless killings, before the number of new tombstones in Arlington exceeds 59,000 again. The young should ask their elders: "Must two generations of the young and brave pay for the crimes and folly of their elders?"

Dante Zappala, a part-time teacher, has just buried his brave brother and is calling on his fellow Americans to end the war and stop this madness. He wrote about his brother in *The Los Angeles Times*.[7] My heart cries out for him, his brother and his family. This is what he wrote, and I hope that good American citizens will respond to his call.

"I am confident that just as there were brave and honorable soldiers in the Vietnam War who exposed the truth, so will there also be brave U.S. soldiers from the Iraq War who . . . will kill no more. . . ."

This week the White House announced, with little fanfare, that the two-year search for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq has finally ended, and it acknowledged that no such weapons existed there at the time of the U.S. invasion in 2003.

For many, this may be a story of only passing interest. But for me and my family, it resonates with profound depth.

My brother was Sgt. Sherwood Baker. He was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard deployed a year ago with his unit out of Wilkes-Barre. He said goodbye to his wife and his 9-year-old son, boarded a bus and went to Ft. Dix, N.J., to be hastily retrained. His seven years of guard training as a forward observer was practically worthless because he would not face combat. All he needed to do was learn how not to die.

He received a crash course in convoy security, including practice in running over cardboard cut outs of children. We bought him a GPS unit and walkie-talkies because he wasn't supplied with them. In Iraq, Sherwood was assigned to the Iraq Survey Group and joined the search for weapons of mass destruction.

David Kay, who led the group until January 2004, had already stated that they did not exist. Former UN weapons inspector Hans Blix had expressed serious doubts about their presence during prewar inspections. In fact, a cadre of former UN inspectors and U.S. generals have been saying for years that Iraq posed no threat to our country. On April 26, 2004, the Iraq Survey Group, at the behest of the stubborn administration sitting safely

FUTURE FASTFORWARD

The Zionist Anglo-American Empire Meltdown

The Zionist Anglo-U.S. Empire:
Paper Tiger or Mighty Empire?
Israel: Linchpin of Coming Wars.
The End of Empire Capitalism.
The Triumph of Guerrilla War.

The words in this book are not written to shock the reader, but they do. For the first time, here is a view of the Force, namely, the invisible Zionist Anglo-American Empire, that acts on our very lives. The author makes a convincing case, complete with impeccable historical references, of plans put into motion many years ago to install a New World Order enforced by the U.S. military but ruled from Tel Aviv. Those plans, for reasons cited in this book, have taken on a spectacular turn, and the architects have decided to fast-forward their agenda.

The Power Elites of the Zionist Anglo-American Axis have been in control of the political systems throughout the world and, in all probability, there is not a single country in which their cunning and evil influence has not been felt.

Written by Matthias Chang, the one-time political attache for former Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, the author describes the rapid and irreversible decline of the Zionist Anglo-American Empire; the forthcoming inevitable nuclear wars; Israel as the linchpin of those nuclear wars; the end of Empire Capitalism; and a New World map by the middle of this century.

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in office buildings in Washington, was still on its fruitless but dangerous search. My brother stood atop his Humvee, securing the perimeter in front of a suspect building in Baghdad. But as soldiers entered the building, it exploded; the official cause is still unknown. Sherwood was struck by debris in the back of his head and neck, and he was killed.

Since that day, my family and I have lived with the grief of losing a loved one. We have struggled to explain his death to his son. We have gazed at the shards of life scattered at our feet, in wonder of its fragility, in perpetual catharsis with God.

I have moved from the frustration to disappointment to anger. And now I have arrived at a place not of understanding but of hope—blind hope that this will change.

The Iraq Survey Group's final report, which was filed in October but revealed only on Wednesday, confirmed what we knew all along. And as my mother cried in the kitchen, the nation barely blinked.

I am left now with a single word seared into my consciousness: accountability. The chance to hold our administration's feet to the flame has passed. But what of our citizenry? We are the ones who truly failed. We shut down our ability to think critically, to listen, to converse and to act. We are to blame.

Even with every prewar assumption having been proved false, today more than 130,000 U.S. soldiers are trying to stay alive in a foreign desert with no clear mission at hand.

At home, the sidelines are overcrowded with "patriots." These Americans cower from the fight they instigated in Iraq. In a time of war and record budget deficits, many are loath to even pay their taxes. In the end, however, it is not their family members who are at risk, and they do not sit up at night pleading with fate to spare them.

Change is vital. We must remind ourselves that the war with Iraq was not a mistake but rather a flagrant abuse of power by our leaders—and a case of shameful negligence by the rest of us for letting it happen. The consequence is more than a quagmire. The consequence is the death of our national treasure—our soldiers.

We are all accountable. We all share the responsibility of what has been destroyed in our name. Let us begin to right the wrongs we have done to our country by accepting that responsibility.

This letter has given me tremendous hope that real patriotic Americans will reclaim their country from the clutches of the Zionist Anglo-American power elite. Those of us who share this grief must likewise play a part. Citizens of the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM), the Organization of Islamic Conferences (OIC), and other peace-loving countries cannot, simply because of trade with the United States, turn a blind eye to the horrors of this war. Today, they are Palestinians and Iraqis. Tomorrow, it may very well be your own father, brother or sister who would be sacrificed and your memories seared by some retrieved body parts. I pray that you be spared from having to write a similar letter.

Tommy Franks, who Chang says "waged a war for cable television," has steadfastly justified the invasion of Iraq. Recently, however, many of his fellow American generals have gone on record exposing the war as a series of fatal blunders.

There is a choice to be made. And the time is now.

Malaysia holds the chairs of the NAM and the OIC. The Palestinians and Iraqis, and many more in the third world, are looking to Malaysia for leadership and support. And should we Malaysians fail, expect not a response to our cry for help when our turn should come.

Stop advertising and promoting Malaysia as a "moderate Muslim country." It is irrelevant to the 500,000 Iraqi children who have died, and are dying by the thousands in the present Gulf War II. When men and women are tortured, raped and humiliated, it is justice that they want, not cheap talk. It is no consolation to the Palestinians massacred in Jenin, Nablus and in other centers of resistance by the late fascist Ariel Sharon and the Zionist war machine, funded by the United States. The call for unity of the Muslim *ummah*[8] rings hollow, when we prostrate ourselves before the Zionist Anglo-American empire for some economic crumbs. The role of leadership is not given to many. We have been given this role at a time that many have considered as one of the most perilous in history. There is a time for words, and there is a time for action. When an American part-time teacher who lost a brother can see so clearly the road that needs to be traveled, why are we still so blinkered? We must exercise leadership to stop this madness. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]For a more detailed discussion on this issue read *Behind the War on Terror: Western Secret Strategy and the Struggle for Iraq*, Nafeez Mosaddeq Ahmed, Clairview Books, 2003; 157-164.

[2]*Ibid.*

[3]After Gulf War I, the U.S. instigated the Shiites to rebel against Saddam Hussein, but when Saddam retaliated, President Bush discontinued the support.

[4]Seymour Hersh, *Chain of Command: The Road from 9-11 to Abu Ghraib*, Allen Lane, 2004.

[5]Sadik was an Iraqi air force brigadier general.

[6]Cited by Amy Goodman in *The Exception to the Rulers*, Hyperion Books, New York, 2004.

[7]Dante Zappala, "It's Official: My Brother Died in Vain," January 14, 2005, *Los Angeles Times*.

[8]*Ummah*: In Arabic, literally "people" or "community"; in the Islamic context it refers to the entire Muslim community as a whole.

MATTHIAS CHANG, a barrister for 29 years, is a Christian Malaysian of Chinese descent. He was the personal secretary (a high-ranking post in Malaysia) to Dr. Mahathir Mohammad, the former prime minister. He is the author of several books.

Zionist Terror Tactics & the 'Ethnic Cleansing' of Palestine

IN RECENT TIMES, ZIONIST ATTACKS in Palestine, specifically Jenin, have caused international ire. At the same time, many people seem to have forgotten that Jenin is a refugee camp. These refugee camp victims arrived there when vicious Zionist terrorist gangs illegally drove most of Jenin's inhabitants out of their homes in the Israeli part of Palestine in 1948. Here is the historical background to the massacre.

BY SAMAR SALEH AND MARK FRANKLIN

In 1967, Zionist terrorist gangs, posing as an army, began invading the Palestinian refugee camps. Since then—for 35 years—they have regularly subjected the refugees and other inhabitants to the type of treatment experienced in a concentration camp.

During April 2002, the same refugees were attacked again—but this time with unprecedented viciousness and brutality.

In its November 2002 report, Amnesty International said there is "clear evidence" that Israelis carried out "unlawful killings, torture and ill-treatment of prisoners and wanton destruction of hundreds of homes." Israeli soldiers "blocked access to ambulances and denied humanitarian assistance, leaving the wounded and dead lying in the streets for days, and used Palestinians as human shields while searching for suspected militants."

"Amnesty International said Israelis carried out 'unlawful killings, torture & ill-treatment of prisoners & wanton destruction of hundreds of homes.' Soldiers blocked access to ambulances."

The report also documented accounts from Palestinians who were present during the springtime fighting. They tell stories of torture and murderous atrocities. Prisoners were beaten while stripped down to their underwear. Soldiers demolished homes while residents were still inside, leaving them to die under the rubble.

These were major war crimes that were never investigated by the international community, who seemingly view such outrages as being acceptable since Zionists were doing the killing.

The Israeli attack on both armed resistance fighters and unarmed civilians in Jenin was illegal, as it was in many other camps in Gaza and the West Bank: Nablus, Rammallah, Duhaisha, Beit Jala, Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoon, Khan Younes, to name a few.

To answer the question of legality or illegality of the Israeli army going into these places, we must first take a brief look of that area's history.

In 1880, the total number of residents in Palestine was approximately 480,000, of which around 24,000 were Jewish, and the remainder Muslim and Christian. This number of 24,000 Jews in the late 1800s is a liberal estimate; other estimates have put the number of Jews much lower. For instance, in the book *The Modern Jew* by Arnold White, published in 1899 (London: William Heinemann press), it notes, "Until 30 years ago (1869) the Jews in Palestine were very few in number, probably to be reckoned by hundreds rather than thousands. . . ."

Many revolutionary Jews from Eastern Europe fled to Palestine and elsewhere in 1881. This occurred because a plot, contrived in the home of the Russian Zionist Hesia Helfman, was successful: Czar Alexander II was blown up.[1]

Most Russians were outraged with the czar's assassination, causing many Jews to flee to Palestine and abroad in order to avoid persecution. After the first wave of immigration into Palestine in 1881, the number of Jewish settlers in Palestine gradually increased.

In 1897, after the people in Russia turned on their Jewish citizens, Theodore Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, organized the first Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland. This Zionist Congress concluded that the only way Jewish people will be safe from anti-Semitic persecution across Europe and Russia was if they had a land and state of their own. After much debate, Palestine was chosen as the location for this Jewish homeland.

During World War I, the British captured Palestine from the Turkish Ottomans. On November 2, 1917, the British government promised to establish a "national home" for Jewish people in Palestine—as if the British ever had the right to do so—in what

Zionist Terrorists Kill Czar Alexander II

In the 1860s and 1870s, Jewish activists occupied some of the highest positions in the fledgling Russian revolutionary movement. The "pioneer of Russian-Jewish revolutionary action" was Nicholas Utin, who was known as the first Russian Marxist. Ascending to the throne in 1855, Czar Alexander II introduced a number of exceptions to the repressive laws regulating life in the Jewish pale. Jews in certain professions and with certain educational backgrounds were allowed to settle outside the boundaries of the pale. This relaxation of the laws initially affected only some merchants but was gradually extended to persons with higher levels of education; doctors, nurses, midwives and others in the medical profession; some artisans and craftspeople, such as tailors and shoemakers; and those who had completed their military service. Utin was followed by a great number of other Jews including Hesya Helfmann, who was among those sentenced to death for the conspiracy to assassinate Czar Alexander II. On March 13, 1881, a Jew named Grinevetsky threw the bomb that killed Czar Alexander II. As the nation reacted to the assassination of Alexander II in 1881, the pendulum swung back toward greater restriction of the Jews. Above, the czar lies in state.

is now known as the Balfour Declaration. The declaration also promised to safeguard the civil and religious rights of the existing "non-Jewish" communities in Palestine.

In 1922, the League of Nations gave Britain a mandate to administer Palestine, with the intention of making it an independent Palestinian state and a national home for Jewish people. When Britain took control of Palestine, 92% of the population was Muslim or Christian, and only 8% Jewish—that is, Palestinian Jews and settler Jews, including Zionists.

In 1936, Palestinian resistance to the changes in population and land ownership, brought about by the continued Jewish immigration into Palestine, erupted into open battles between Palestinian Arabs and British forces. At the time, the Britons were encouraging, protecting and arming the Jewish newcomers.

By 1947, Jewish people owned 6% of the land. The British government announced that it intended to give up the mandate and to hand the problem of Palestine over to the UN. A UN special commission recommended that the land be divided as follows:

A Jewish state, which would include 56% of the land, was to be formed. The population of this state would be 497,000 Palestinian Arabs and 498,000 Palestinian and settler Jews.

An Arab state, which would include 44% of the land, was also to be formed. The population of this state would be 98.7% Palestinian Arabs.

The General Assembly approved this partition plan. Palestinian Jews and settlers, who made up less than a third of the population and owned no more than 6% of the total land area of Palestine, also accepted the plan. Understandably, all Arabs rejected it. This caused a civil war among the inhabitants, with the Jewish population then feeling entitled to land in which Palestinian Arabs had lived for countless generations.

In 1948, the British Mandate in Palestine ended on May 14, and the new state of Israel was proclaimed. Within hours, the armies of Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and Iraq marched to Palestine to provide support and help to their fellow Arabs. The Syrian and the Lebanese armies were not organized nor qualified. The Iraqi and the Jordanian armies were under the com-

mand of English officers and collaborating politicians. The Egyptian army was poorly equipped and trained, and was also under the close eye of the British in the Suez Canal.

The Arab armies were defeated; and, by the time of the cease-fire in January 1949, Israel occupied 78% of the territory of the Palestine Mandate. Jordan annexed the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Between 1948 and 1949, thousands of Palestinians were murdered for challenging the Zionists' land-grab, and hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were forced to leave their homes to live in what became tent cities in the West Bank, Gaza and the surrounding Arab countries.

Deir Yassin was only one of many massacres perpetrated against the Palestinians. On the morning of April 9, 1948, around 3,000 members of the Irgun and the Stern Jewish gangs surprised the inhabitants of Deir Yassin and attacked them. The massacre lasted for 13 hours and the victims were estimated at 300. The Red Cross discovered the bodies of 254 men, women and children. Twenty-five pregnant women were massacred, as well as 25 children under ten. Most of the victims were women, children and old people.

Such massacres planted fear and terror in all Arab villages, whose people began to flee in panic leaving everything behind. The armed Jewish gangs were happy with the consequences. Tens of massacres were perpetrated to keep these Jewish gangs happy. By the time the war ended, approximately 800,000 Palestinians had become refugees.

"Such massacres planted fear and terror in all Arab villages, whose people began to flee in panic leaving everything behind. The armed Jewish gangs were happy with the consequences."

In 1948 and after, Israel plundered and looted Palestinian property spread over hundreds of Palestinian towns and villages, including homes, household effects, cash, heavy equipment, trucks and whole flocks of cattle. The total quantity of Palestinian property confiscated by Israel amounted to over 4 million acres of land, plus the looting and confiscation of tens of thousands of homes, apartments, shops, factories and other facilities.

The UN General Assembly passed Resolution 194, which declared that Palestinian refugees have the right to return to their homes and that Israel should facilitate this at the earliest practicable date. Israel opposed their return.

UN Mediator Count Bernadotte reported on September 16, 1948, that Palestinian refugees must return to their homes, farms and business: "at the earliest possible date." Count Bernadotte wrote:

> No just and complete settlement was possible, if the right of return was not recognized. It would be an offense against the principles of elemental justice if these innocent victims of the conflict were denied the right of return to their homes while Jewish immigrants flow into Palestine and, indeed, at least offer threat of permanent replacement of the Arab refugees.

On the very next day, on September 17, 1948, the UN mediator was assassinated in Jerusalem and also by the Stern gang which was led at that time by Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's future prime minister. England issued a warrant for Yezernitsky's arrest shortly after the count's assassination.

UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, was established by United Nations General Assembly resolution 302 (IV) of December 8, 1949, to carry out direct relief and works programs for Palestine refugees. The agency began operations on May 1, 1950. In the absence of a solution to the Palestine refugee problem, the General Assembly has repeatedly renewed UNRWA's mandate, most recently extending it until June 30, 2005.

Before its admission to the UN, on May 11, 1949, Israel declared that it "unreservedly accepts the obligations of the UN Charter and undertakes to honor them from the day it becomes a member of the UN."

UN General Assembly Resolution 273 stated that Israel would be admitted to the UN on the condition that Israel accepts its previous relevant resolutions, namely, 194 (which guaranteed Palestinian refugees the right to return to their homes) and 181 (the partition plan of November 29, 1947). The General Assembly has reaffirmed this resolution over 40 times.

However, up till the present day, not only have Palestinians not been allowed to return to their homes, but a total of 85 UN Security Council Resolutions has been violated by Israel.

On March 15, 1950, the Israeli Knesset passed the Absentee Properties Law, which declared as "absentees" all Palestinian citizens who were not present in Israel on the 1st of September 1948, and vested all their property in the Trustee on the Absentee Properties. This law considered the latter as the legitimate "custodian" of these properties and gave it the authority to sell and transfer ownership of such properties only to the Israeli Department of Construction and Development.

More than 500 Palestinian villages with a land base of 17,178 square kilometers were erased from the map.

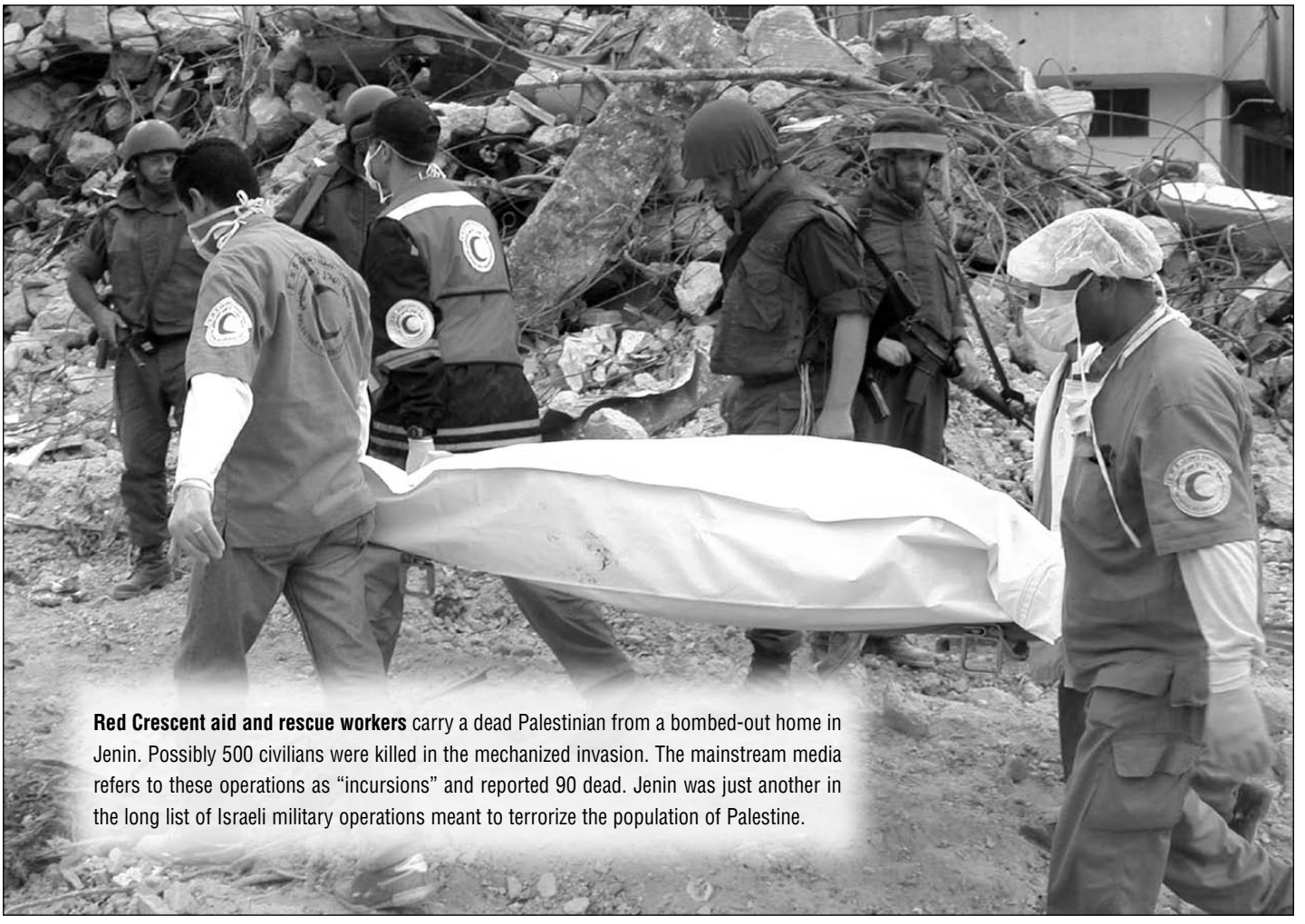
Moshe Dayan, a Haganah member who held several positions in the Israeli Defense Force such as chief of staff and minister of defense, was proud to report these victories:

"Jewish villages were built in the place of Arab villages. You do not even know the names of these Arab villages, and I do not blame you because geography books no longer exist. Not only do the books not exist, the Arab villages are not there either. There is not a single place built in this country that did not have a former Arab population." (*Haaretz*, April 4, 1969)

In 1952, the Law of Citizenship was passed in Israel, giving automatic citizenship to any Jewish immigrant. Jewish settlers arrived from Europe, North and South America, and some Middle Eastern countries such as Morocco, Yemen and Iraq.

In 1956, the second Arab-Israeli war broke out when Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal. Britain and France, whose interests were threatened, lent Israel military support to attack Egypt. Of course, getting all this aid, Israel won in this war and also captured the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula.

In the same year, October 29, Israel killed 49 Palestinian vil-



Red Crescent aid and rescue workers carry a dead Palestinian from a bombed-out home in Jenin. Possibly 500 civilians were killed in the mechanized invasion. The mainstream media refers to these operations as "incursions" and reported 90 dead. Jenin was just another in the long list of Israeli military operations meant to terrorize the population of Palestine.

lagers, including 15 women and 11 children in Kafir Kassim, a Palestinian village in an area called the Little Triangle. The villagers were lined up and shot for breaking a curfew (of which they had not been informed).

In 1964, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) was established by Arab heads of state and became the national liberation movement of the Palestinian people.

During the mid-1960s, tension between the Arab states and Israel increased. In November 1966, Egypt and Syria signed a five-year defense pact. In the same month, Israeli forces crossed into Jordan to destroy the village of As Samu in the West Bank in retaliation for increasing Palestinian guerrilla raids.

In 1967 Israeli leaders repeatedly threatened to invade Syria and overthrow the Syrian government if guerrilla raids across the Syrian border did not stop. These raids were caused generally by many Palestinians who had wanted to return to the only home they ever knew, and were angered by so many of their friends and family members having been murdered by Zionists. In April 1967, there were serious Israeli-Syrian air clashes over Syrian air space. Israeli prime minister Levi Eshkol warned that Damascus could be occupied if necessary.

On the morning of June 5, Israel launched a full-scale attack on Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. In three hours, at least 300 of Egypt's 430 combat aircrafts were destroyed, many on the ground as the pilots did not have time to take off. Israeli ground forces started a lightning strike into Sinai, Egypt, and by June 8 had reached the Suez Canal. On that day, both sides accepted a UN Security Council call for a cease-fire. By June 11, the Arab defeat was total; Israel now held all of historic Palestine, including the Old City of Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, as well as Sinai and part of the Golan Heights of Syria.

During this Six Day War, Israel displaced around 350,000 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza. This included around 175,000 UNRWA registered refugees of 1948 who became refugees for a second time. Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip who were displaced for the first time in 1967 were considered "displaced persons" rather than "refugees." During this war, the Israeli army killed at least 15,000 Palestinians, Egyptians, Jordanians and Syrians.

In November of the same year, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 242. It called on Israel to withdraw from territories occupied in the 1967 war, and it stated that there should be a just settlement of the refugee problem. Israelis have always thought that time will solve their problem: "the old will die, and the young will forget," as David Ben-Gurion wrote in his diary, July 18, 1948.

On the other hand, as Palestinian refugees, old and young, lived a miserable life in around 170 miserable camps, and tired of waiting for the implementation of the UNSC resolutions, they were left with nothing but the willingness to fight for their existence, identity and land.

Palestinian guerrilla raids continued across the Lebanese bor-

ders, threatening the Israeli dream of security until 1982. In June of that year, Israel launched a full-scale attack on Lebanon to eliminate the danger of the military existence of the Palestinian guerrilla in South Lebanon, and to create a security zone inside the Lebanese borders to guarantee the safety of the northern Jewish settlements. Again, the Palestinian refugee camps were targeted and destroyed and many thousands of refugees were displaced.

The PLO withdrew from Beirut and—no longer having a base in Lebanon—relocated to Yemen, Sudan, Syria, and mainly Tunis. The "Israeli Defense Army" entered Beirut and ordered the massacre of 1,300-3,000 Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps. In Lebanon, the Israeli army killed over 29,500 Palestinians and Lebanese civilians, approximately 11,800 of whom were children. During various invasions of Lebanon, it forcibly evicted hundreds of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians.

In 1987, pressure continued to build. The Israelis decided to work on a tunnel beneath the Al Aqsa Mosque, one of the holiest sites to Muslims, to search for an old Jewish temple. This was a real threat to the mosque's structure, and consequently caused the Muslim Palestinians to become irate. This already tense situation was compounded when an Israeli settler's truck intentionally crushed a car, killing four Palestinians in Gaza. The Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza began to resist the Israeli occupation of their land through mass public demonstrations that were televised around the world. The Israeli army responded with curfews and closures and by, as usual, killing some civilians.

"They were asked to accept a state with no contiguity and no army, a state that does not control its own borders, its own water resources and its airspace. For many, such a 'state' is not a state at all."

In 1988, the PLO accepted UN Resolution 242. In a move toward diplomacy, it renounced violence and recognized the right of Israel to exist. The Palestine National Council declared an independent state of Palestine.

In 1993, the PLO and Israel recognized each other and signed the Declaration of Principles. Under the Oslo Peace Accords, the Palestinian Authority was established and Israel withdrew from most of the Gaza Strip and from the town of Jericho in the West Bank. However, many of the most difficult issues, including how to share the city of Jerusalem, the right of return for Palestinian refugees, the borders of Palestine, and the building of Jewish settlements, were left to be resolved at a later date.

In 1995, the Oslo II Interim Agreement divided the West Bank into three areas A, B and C. The Palestinian Authority was given partial control over Area A only, which amounts to less than 18% of the land in the West Bank. Israel kept control of most of the land and roads as well as all the water under the ground. By the way, all water management in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has been placed under Israeli military rule since 1967. Furthermore, in 1984, a military order was issued that made it illegal for Palestinians to plant a new or replacement fruit tree without a permit.

Between December 1987 and September 1993, Israel killed over 1,300 Palestinian civilians, including over a quarter under the age of 16, wounded more than 100,000, and demolished 2,089 homes.

On the other hand, Israel had been responsible for establishing, financing and protecting illegal Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. It had confiscated 40,000 acres of land to build a vast road system in the occupied Palestinian territories. Only Israel's army and Jewish settlers are permitted to use these roads. Most of this land was previously Palestinian farmland.

Of aid spent in these occupied territories, 96.5% was spent on Israeli settlers, and 3.5% on the 90% Palestinian population. In 1992, Israeli settlers (discounting East Jerusalem) constituted barely 6% of the West Bank and Gaza populations.

In 1996, the first ever Palestinian elections were held in Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza. Yasser Arafat was elected as president. The right-wing Likud Party under Binyamin Netanyahu won the Israeli general election. The peace process was virtually suspended as Israel stepped up building programs of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, withdrew residency rights for Palestinians in Jerusalem, and imposed entry permits for West Bankers and Gazans. Between 1987 and 1999, in East Jerusalem alone, Israel, revoked residency rights of 3,327 Palestinians.

Widespread protests from Palestinians lead to Israel implementing many road closures in the Palestinian Territories. Israel imposed restrictions on Palestinian movement in and out of Palestinian localities, depriving them of access to their land and property, and to all other economical and educational places. This had a serious impact on Palestinian economic development, and most Palestinians became poorer.

Since the start of peace talks until the end of 1999, Israel had killed 492 Palestinian civilians and had demolished approximately 1,000 Palestinian homes, leaving more than 5,000 Palestinians homeless.

In July 2000, the Camp David negotiations ended inconclusively as President Arafat and Prime Minister Ehud Barak failed to reach agreement on the future of Jerusalem and on the nature and shape of the state that the Oslo process would give the Palestinians. They were asked to accept a state with no contiguity and no army, a state that does not control its own borders, its own water resources and its airspace. For many, such a "state" is not a state at all.

Seven years of peace negotiations and interim solutions had left the Palestinians economically poorer, with less freedom of movement and with their basic, inalienable rights denied.

In February 2001, Ariel Sharon, former Defense Minister and "hero" of the Sabra and Shatilla massacre (and many others), was elected prime minister of Israel.

Between September 2000 until May 2001, Israelis demolished 39 mosques and 12 churches (and many others were transformed into entertainment centers and clubs). Israel has also raided schools, universities and even hospitals and used tear gas inside school buildings. Since September 2000, 197 schools have been damaged, 239 Palestinian students and schoolchildren have been

killed, 166 students and 75 teachers arrested.

Palestinian historical and cultural sites have always been threatened. One example among many others is the Al-Shihabi Palace that was bulldozed in 1999. It was a masterpiece of Arab architecture and one of the prominent historical landmarks in the Olive Mount in Jerusalem.

Israel has imposed severe restrictions on Palestinian movement, including closures, besiegement, curfews and the use of trenches, fences, iron gates and walls. There are 120 Israeli checkpoints in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which, along with countless roadblocks, divide the Palestinian land into 300 separate provinces. This has denied Palestinians access to goods and services, hospitals and medicine, food and water, schools and universities, workplaces, businesses, agricultural areas, industries, family and community life. Poverty is already at 75%, and unemployment has reached 62%.

Israel has assaulted Palestinian women and others in various ways, including illegal and indiscriminate use of lethal force by Israeli military authorities, resulting in deaths or injuries; the deliberate abuse of tear gas, resulting in suffocation, health problems, and miscarriages among Palestinian women; sexual harassment; the use of obscene language; exposure; urinating on women; molestation and attempted rape; arrest; hostage-taking; interrogation and torture inside Israeli prisons.

Since March 2002, 15,000 Palestinians have been detained, 6,000 of whom remain in prison. Of those 6,000, 1,500 (including 255 children) prisoners are now under administrative detention, meaning they have not had a trial, and are imprisoned without any charges. Between 1967 and 2002, Israel deported 1,531 Palestinians, including mayors, writers, students and university lecturers. To date, Israel has prevented the return of approximately 6 million Palestinian refugees, who have either been expelled or displaced.

UNRWA's definition of a refugee also covers the descendants of people who became refugees in 1948. The number of registered Palestinian refugees has subsequently grown from 914,000 in 1950 to more than 3,974,000 in 2002, and continues to rise due to natural population growth, and about 2 million other non-registered people.

The majority of Palestinian refugees, living inside the occupied Palestinian territories, and internally displaced Palestinians, living within the boundaries of Israel, reside within 100 miles of their place of origin but are denied their right to return to their homes and lands.

According to the Health, Development, Information and Policy Institute, since the end of September 2000 till December 2002, Israel and its army and settlers have killed well over 2,000 Palestinians, including 172 in assassination attacks/extrajudicial killings, 367 (19%) are of ages less than 17 years. It has severely injured more than 41,000 Palestinians and these figures are increasing every day.

According to the General Union of Disabled Palestinians, more than 2,500 Palestinians have been permanently disabled, 500 of whom are children, and at least 22 disabled Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli army since September 2000—with 15 other cases still under investigation. Also, according to the Union, disabled Palestinians have often been exposed and are particularly vulnerable to Israeli violations, ranging from home demolitions, beatings and killings.

If Palestine had a population that was equivalent to the United States and the Israeli terrorists caused the same proportion of atrocities, there would have been over 200,000

An Israeli soldier in an armored personnel carrier mans a position April 16, 2002, in the Jenin refugee camp in the northern West Bank during a press tour of the camp organized by the Israeli army. Amnesty International and others pushed for an investigation into the wanton destruction of homes and the massive loss of innocent life. The Palestinians say the Israeli army committed a massacre in the camp, the scene of bitter fighting after Israel launched an assault in the West Bank to crush what it called a "terrorist infrastructure." Some 5,000 innocent civilians were rendered homeless. The Israeli army claimed victory with the Palestinian fighters disappearing back into the hills.

Palestinians murdered between September 2000 and December 2002, including 36,700 children murdered. Applying these same proportions, more than 4,100,000 Palestinians would be injured, including more than 250,000 permanently disabled. These figures increase by the day, as long as Israel's aggressions remain unchecked.

Terrorism has long been a trend among Israeli leaders. Before Menachem Begin became prime minister of Israel, he bombed Britain's King David Hotel, killing many innocent people. Prior to Yitzhak Shamir becoming prime minister of Israel, he too was a "wanted" criminal by the British for having engaged in terrorism. He did everything from planting explosives and sending letter bombs to hanging Britons and booby-trapping their corpses with explosives.

In fact, in August 1943, Yitzhak Shamir wrote an article entitled "Terror" that appeared in *Hazit*, which was the publication of his organization, Lehi. In this article, he openly promoted the use of terrorism that has become so common today in Israel:

"Neither Jewish morality nor Jewish tradition can be used to disallow terror as a means of war . . . We are very far from any moral hesitations when concerned with the national struggle. First and foremost, terror is for us a part of the political war appropriate for the circumstances of today . . . "

Even today, many feel that current Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, like many other Israeli leaders before him, continues to embrace the Zionist ideology: to kill, hurt, destroy, reduce, and drive away Palestinians until "they break."

Seemingly proud of his war machine for abusing defenseless Palestinian civilians, he involves thousands of loyal soldiers in the humiliation and punishment of each Palestinian, without regard for age, gender or illness. No one hears the cries of Palestinian orphans, sick old women, and tortured prisoners.

To the world, Sharon gives a much different story. He says he is a "man of peace." In a visit to the U.S. Congress in October 2002, Sharon said: "The Israeli army is the most moral in the world and tries its best not to harm civilians."

On the very day that Sharon said the above, his troops murdered a 72-year-old woman, a 32-year-old woman, an 11-year-old boy, an 8-year-old boy, a 27-year-old grocer, and a 45-year-old man. A bomb had killed these people. There were others, but they could not be counted nor removed from their homes because of continued Israeli gunfire. A week before Sharon's speech, a bomb dropped by Israelis caused injuries or deaths to over 110 people. A month before, a one-ton bomb killed dozens of innocent civilians and took out a large cement apartment building, which housed many, and several buildings surrounding it. It seems that this is a trend among the Israeli officers and officials: lies and murders.

Except for the few journalists and intellectuals who are honest and courageous enough, the Israelis, extensively governed and administered by generals, have sunk into the daily debates of official propaganda about strategic withdrawal, whether to incorporate settlements, or whether to keep building that monstrous fence that will put millions of Palestinians in a huge cage and, thereby, forget about them ever existing. ❖

ENDNOTE:

[1] *Behind Communism*, Frank Britton, 17.

SAMAR SALEH is a linguist who is proficient in Arabic, English and other languages. Mark Franklin is the author of the video and interactive CD *Zionist War Crimes: The Case for the Prosecution*, a video that details the crimes throughout the past century perpetrated by Zionists, available from Eagle Publications, P.O. Box 6303; Corpus Christi, TX 78466-6303. Email to: EagleNewsTips@aol.com

Recommended Reading:

The Zionist Factor. By Ivor Benson. Newly reprinted, with a foreword by Willis Carto, it carefully explains "the mysterious relationship between Christians, Jews, capitalism and socialism." #195, softcover, 217 pages, ***$13.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Limited quantity.

The Zionist Connection: What Price Peace? Author-historian Alfred Lilienthal gives the background of the numerous wars that brought upheaval to the Middle East since Israel was carved out of the homeland of the Palestinians. Prophetically, the author warned over 20 years ago of the deterioration of the outlook for peace in that region. #279, softcover, 870 pages, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Hidden History of Zionism. By Ralph Schoenman. Clearing up four myths attributed to Israel under which the world has labored, the author does a yeoman's job of setting the record straight. Meticulously researched it presents data unavailable before. The victims are the Palestinians and the Jews themselves. #281, softcover, 150 pages, ***$13*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Conquest by Immigration: How Zionism Turned Palestine into a Jewish State. By George W. Robnett—This informative book has become a classic on the Middle East. The role played by America in support of the Zionist takeover of Palestine is documented. #119, softcover, 407 pages, ***$12.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Jewish History, Jewish Religion. By Israel Shahak— To the author, a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen, the ideology of Israeli racial separatism and supremacy is unacceptable. He briefly describes the history of the Jewish people. His brief quotations from the Talmud are disturbing. #246, softcover, 120 pages, ***$19.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Pine Tree Rebellion in Colonial New Hampshire

The raid on Fort William and Mary in Newcastle (December 14 and 15, 1774), the threats to the tax stamp master in Portsmouth and many other acts of rebellion in Colonial New Hampshire are little remembered outside of the Granite State but deserve to be better known. These actions grew from the anger that the citizens of New Hampshire rightly felt over the unjust laws imposed on the Colonies by Great Britain. They all helped to bring New Hampshire into the War of American Secession against Britain. Here's an account of one of these preludes to the American Revolution: the 1772 Pine Tree Rebellion.

By John Tiffany

In the early 1700s more and more people were leaving England and continental Europe and coming to the American Colonies. The towns along the coast of New Hampshire were developing into trading centers for the supplies that the colonists needed to buy from England. The colonists also had materials to sell to the ships that were sailing back to England.

One of New Hampshire's most abundant resources was wood. By the late 1600s, England had few forests left that could provide suitable trees for the giant masts, support timbers and lumber needed for their growing Royal Navy and merchant ships. The mighty pines of Maine and New Hampshire were a precious possession for England in the work of building a fleet whose sails were whitening the ocean. Tall, straight white pines were needed for "single-stick" masts. A single-stick mast was hewn from one tree, rather than fastening two or more trees together with wooden pegs. A single-stick mast was by far the superior mast, able to hold full sail in the heaviest gales.

Mature Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) often exceeds a height of 100 feet. Recently a specimen was reliably measured at 157 feet tall, and possibly in the past heights approaching 200 feet were a reality. One great white pine at Lancaster, New Hampshire, was claimed to have been 264 feet tall, but modern scientists believe this size pine is doubtful. The trunks can be up to six feet in diameter.

In the days of wooden hulls and tapering masts the forests of New England were the envy of every European monarch ambitious to develop a powerful navy. It was a time of greater naval activity than the world had ever yet seen, with Britain, Spain, Holland and France struggling for the control of the high seas.

The Colonists soon started moving away from the farms and towns along the coast and into the woods. In the mid-1700s, Gov. Benning Wentworth granted huge parcels of land to many of his friends and granted charters for incorporation to newly developing towns west of the Merrimack River. Families made the dangerous trip from the coastal towns to the forests; then they cleared the land for farms and built roads for travel.

No matter who owned or cleared the land, the white pines on the land belonged by law to the king of England. In 1772 Parliament and King George III made a law protecting "any white pine tree of the growth of 12 inches in diameter." (There was already a law protecting the larger white pines, 24 inches or more in diameter at a height of three feet from the ground.) The settlers, in fact, could not cut any white pines unless they had the royal deputy surveyor come to mark the bigger trees with the king's "broad arrow" symbol, saving them for masts. Then the settlers had to pay a considerable sum to get a license to cut the smaller white pines from their own land.

"Deputy surveyors of the king's woods" were appointed by the governor. A deputy surveyor and his crew had the authority to mark any pine trees suitable for mastmaking. A deputy also had the authority to check the sawmills run by the settlers. If he found any white pine logs or lumber that had been cut without a royal license, he could mark each piece with a broad arrow. The logs and lumber could then be seized by the sheriff, and the owner of the sawmill had to pay a huge fine or go to jail.

While Benning Wentworth was governor of New Hampshire, he did little to enforce the pine tree laws. He rarely sent the

deputy surveyor to the new towns, like Dunbarton, Weare and Henniker, that were far away from Portsmouth. This governor saw little reason to deny the settlers their trees as long as there was no shortage of masts being hauled to Portsmouth for the Royal Navy.

Benning's nephew, John Wentworth, became governor in 1766. Young Wentworth soon saw that much money was being lost by failing to enforce the license fees and collect the fines for the pine tree laws in the new settlements, so he instructed the deputy surveyors to attend to their duties.

In the winter of 1771-72, John Sherburn, a deputy surveyor, visited the sawmills in the towns of the Piscataquog Valley. Sherburn found what he hoped he would discover—white pine logs that measured 15 to 36 inches in diameter at six different mills in Goffstown and Weare. Claiming them as "the king's white pine trees," he chopped the broad arrow mark into every log. The owners of the mills were warned not to touch the logs and were told to appear before the Court of Vice Admiralty in Portsmouth on February 7, 1772, to pay their fines.

The mill owners hired Samuel Blodget, a Goffstown lawyer, to represent them at the court in Portsmouth. Blodget forgot his loyalty to them when the governor offered him a job as a surveyor of the king's woods. Blodget did arrange for some sawmill owners to get their logs back.

The Goffstown mill owners paid their fines promptly and had their logs returned to them. But the sawmill owners from Weare decided to stick to their guns, even though Blodget had sent them letters warning them against it.

On April 13, Benjamin Whiting, the county sheriff, and his deputy, John Quigly, rode to South Weare. They came with a warrant for the arrest of sawmill owner Ebenezer Mudgett. Mudgett was the leader of the Weare mill owners. The sheriff thought that if he arrested Mudgett, the other mill owners would give in and pay their fines.

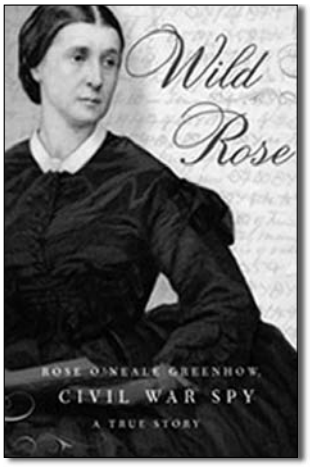
"Four judges heard the case in Amherst. The rebels were humble and submitted themselves to the grace of the court and king. The judges levied a fine on each of the men of 20 shillings and ordered them to pay court costs."

It was twilight when Whiting and Quigly found Ebenezer Mudgett. No doubt with his fingers crossed behind his back, Mudgett agreed to meet with the officials at Aaron Quimby's inn in the morning and pay his fine. News of the sheriff's arrival spread quickly through the town of Weare, and that night scores of men gathered at Mudgett's house to work out a plan for "paying" the sheriff in a way that he would not forget.

Mudgett rode to Quimby's Inn at dawn and burst in on the sheriff, who was still in bed. Then more than 20 townsmen, with their faces blackened for disguise, rushed into the sheriff's room and began to beat him with switches. (It is not known if these were cut from white pine trees.) Sheriff Whiting tried to grab his guns to defend himself, but he was badly outnumbered. Rebels grabbed him by the arms and legs and hoisted him up, face to the floor, while others continued to switch him mercilessly. Whiting later reported that he thought the men would kill him. Deputy Quigly was also pulled from his room and received the

The Most Daring Rebel Spy was Not a Man

Wild Rose: The True Story of Rose O'Neale Greenhow



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Pine Tree Flags

The pine tree, popularized to some degree perhaps because of the Pine Tree Rebellion, became a symbol of liberty, freedom, independence and strength in colonial America. (The famous Liberty Tree was not a pine but an elm.) In October of 1775, some colonists proposed this first flag (top right) be used as the ensign for colonial ships. (The flag has a cream or white background and a green tree motif.) By January 1776, the flag was used as such, along with uniforms of crew in matching green and white colors. A flag similar to this was also used at Bunker Hill. This Pine Tree Flag (middle) may very possibly be a mockery of the British Red Ensign. It bears a green and yellow pine tree on a white field against a bright red background. The various pine tree flags were used after the Red Ensign was adopted by colonists as a sign of liberty. After the Battle of Bunker Hill, tradition has it that a red flag like this was raised over the battlefield by the Americans but with the words "Come if you dare." The "Bunker Hill Flag" at bottom right is another version of a Pine Tree Flag. It has a dark blue background with a white field in the corner. The cross is red and the tree green. At left a painting depicts the moment when British forces overran Breed's Hill redoubt. Breed's Hill was Bunker Hill's sister fortification on slightly lower ground.

same treatment from another group of townsmen.

The sheriff and deputy's horses were brought around to the inn door. The soot-darkened townsmen cropped off the horses' ears and sheared off their manes and tails—ruining the value of the animals. The two men were forced to mount and were shouted and slapped down the road.

The sheriff was not one to admit defeat. He went to Cols. John Goffe and Edward Goldstone Lutwytche and arranged for them to bring a posse of soldiers to Weare to arrest the rebels. By the time the posse arrived, the rioters were long gone, having disappeared into the woods.

"In the days of wooden ships, the forests of New England were the envy of every European ruler."

Sheriff Whiting, however, did not give up entirely. Later in the spring he was able to capture one of the Americans. The rest of the rebels agreed to pay bail and appear in court.

In September, eight men from Weare were brought before His Majesty's Superior Court: Timothy Worthley, Jonathan Worthley, Caleb Atwood, William Dustin, Abraham Johnson, Jotham Tuttle, William Quimby, and Ebenezer Mudgett. The men were charged with being rioters and disturbers of the peace and with "making an assault upon the body of Benjamin Whiting, Esq., Sheriff," and that "they beat, wounded and evilly treated him and other injuries did so that his life was despaired of."

In addition they were charged with violating "the peace of our lord the king, his crown and dignity."

Four judges heard the case in the Superior Court in Amherst: Theodore Atkinson, Meshech Weare, Leverett Hubbard and William Parker. The rebels were very humble and submitted themselves to the grace of the court and king. They were fortunate: The judges levied a fine on each of the men of 20 shillings and ordered them to pay court costs.

It was a light punishment for the crimes they had committed. The small fine ordered by the judges showed they understood why the men from Weare attacked the sheriff and deputy and could sympathize to some degree. It seems the judges, like many other citizens of New Hampshire, knew the pine tree laws were oppressive and unfair. ❖

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John Tiffany is the assistant editor of The Barnes Review. Tiffany has been active in Revisionist history and the freedom movement for decades. He lives in historic Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

Jefferson Davis Bids Farewell to His Colleagues in the Senate

ABSOLUTE SILENCE MET THE CONCLUSION of Jefferson Davis's six-minute farewell to the U.S. Senate after the secession of his nation, the sovereign state of Mississippi, from the voluntary union of the American states (the united States of America, as it was then called; note the capitalization of "S" and "A" but not "u"). Then a burst of applause and the sounds of weeping swept the chamber. Vice President John Breckinridge rose to his feet, followed by the 58 remaining senators and the mass of spectators as Davis and four of his colleagues solemnly walked up the center aisle and out the door. Here is that famous but now half-forgotten valedictory address. They are words still worth pondering today. The Farewell Address to the U.S. Senate was given by Jefferson Davis on January 21, 1861.

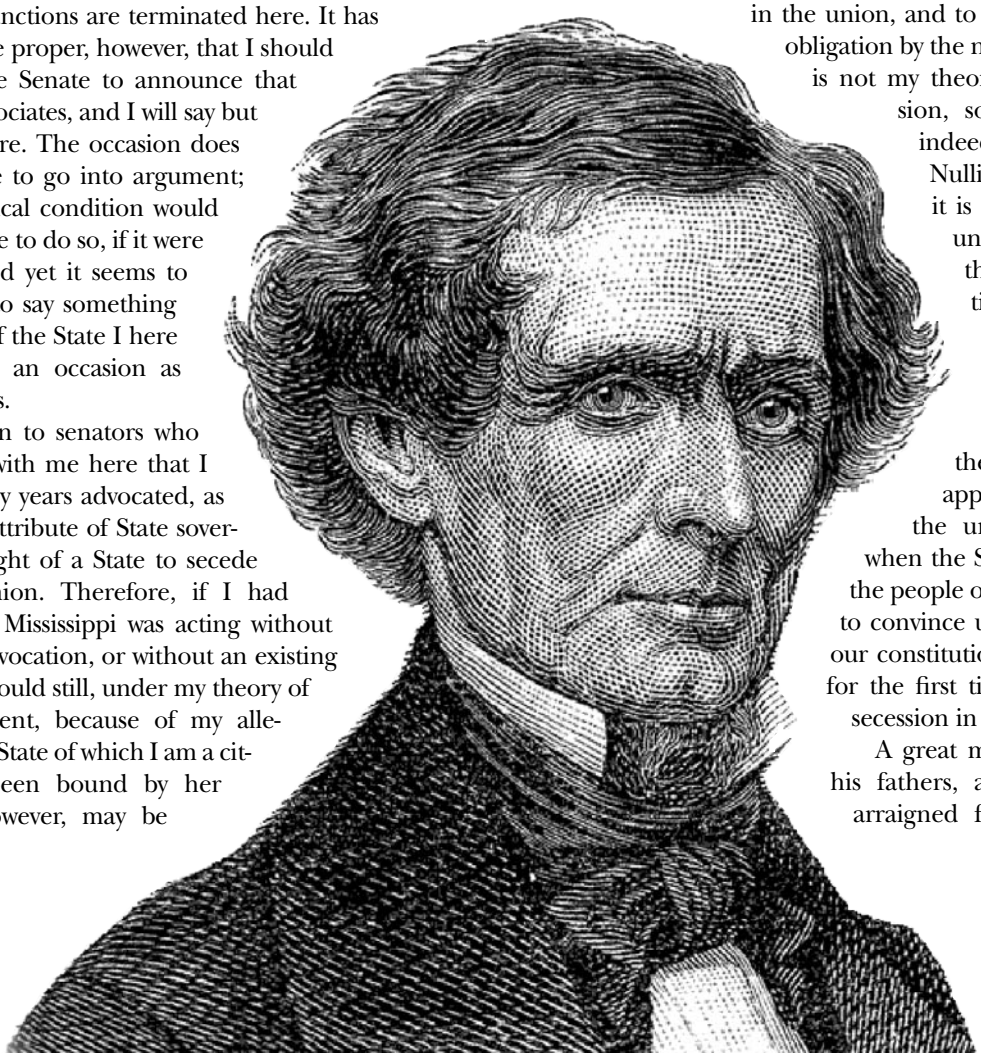
BY JEFFERSON F. DAVIS

I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people, in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. Under these circumstances, of course, my functions are terminated here. It has seemed to me proper, however, that I should appear in the Senate to announce that fact to my associates, and I will say but very little more. The occasion does not invite me to go into argument; and my physical condition would not permit me to do so, if it were otherwise; and yet it seems to become me to say something on the part of the State I here represent on an occasion as solemn as this.

It is known to senators who have served with me here that I have for many years advocated, as an essential attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secede from the union. Therefore, if I had thought that Mississippi was acting without sufficient provocation, or without an existing necessity, I should still, under my theory of the government, because of my allegiance to the State of which I am a citizen, have been bound by her action. I, however, may be permitted to say that I do think she has justifiable cause, and I approve of her act. I conferred with her people before that act was taken, counseled them then that, if the state of things which they apprehended should exist when their convention met, they should take the action they have now adopted.

I hope none who hear me will confound this expression of mine with the advocacy of the right of a State to remain in the union, and to disregard its constitutional obligation by the nullification of the law. Such is not my theory. Nullification and secession, so often confounded, are, indeed, antagonistic principles. Nullification is a remedy which it is sought to apply within the union, against the agent of the States. It is only to be justified when the agent has violated his constitutional obligations, and a State, assuming to judge for itself, denies the right of the agent thus to act, and appeals to the other states of the union for a decision; but, when the States themselves and when the people of the States have so acted as to convince us that they will not regard our constitutional rights, then, and then for the first time, arises the doctrine of secession in its practical application.

A great man who now reposes with his fathers, and who has often been arraigned for want of fealty to the



union, advocated the doctrine of nullification because it preserved the union. It was because of his deep-seated attachment to the union—his determination to find some remedy for existing ills short of a severance of the ties which bound South Carolina to the other States—that Mr. Calhoun advocated the doctrine of nullification, which he proclaimed to be peaceful, to be within the limits of State power, not to disturb the union, but only to be a means of bringing the agent before the tribunal of the States for their judgment.

Secession belongs to a different class of remedies. It is to be justified upon the basis that the states are sovereign. There was a time when none denied it. I hope the time may come again when a better comprehension of the theory of our government, and the inalienable rights of the people of the States, will prevent any one from denying that each State is a sovereign, and thus may reclaim the grants which it has made to any agent whomsoever.

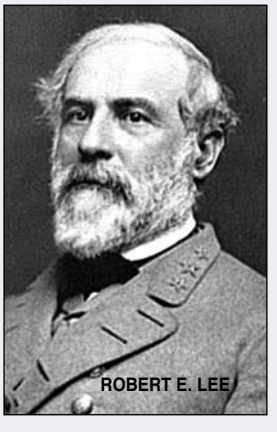
I, therefore, say I concur in the action of the people of Mississippi, believing it to be necessary and proper, and should have been bound by their action if my belief had been otherwise; and this brings me to the important point which I wish, on this last occasion, to present to the Senate. It is by this confounding of nullification and secession that the name of a great man whose ashes now mingle with his mother Earth has been invoked to justify coercion against a seceded State. The phrase, "to execute the laws," was an expression which Gen. Jackson applied to the case of a State refusing to obey the laws while yet a member of the Union. That is not the case which is now presented. The laws are to be executed over the United States, and upon the people of the United States. They have no relation to any foreign country. It is a perversion of terms—at least, it is a great misapprehension of the case—which cites that expression for application to a State which has withdrawn from the union. You may make war on a foreign state. If it be the purpose of gentlemen, they may make war against a State which has withdrawn from the union; but there are no laws of the United States to be executed within the limits of a seceded State. A State, finding herself in the condition in which Mississippi has judged she is—in which her safety requires that she should provide for the maintenance of her rights out of the Union—surrenders all the benefits (and they are known to be many), deprives herself of the advantages (and they are known to be great), severs all the ties of affection (and they are close and enduring), which have bound her to the union; and thus divesting herself of every benefit—taking upon herself every burden—she claims to be exempt from any power to execute the laws of the United States within her limits.

I well remember an occasion when Massachusetts was

Was Gen. Lee Ailing at Gettysburg?

By John Tiffany

By May 1863 things were not looking good for the struggle for Southern independence. Northern President Abraham Lincoln's fraudulent Emancipation Proclamation, a clever propaganda gimmick, had effectively put the kibosh on any prospects of European intervention. Meanwhile, the western theater had seen a series of Confederate defeats.


ROBERT E. LEE

Robert E. Lee had the one victorious Southern army—but he was suffering from a heart condition. Nevertheless, the brilliant Southern commander tried to win the war at one swoop. He moved north, around Yankee Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker, and was moving to isolate Washington from the Union. Lee had detached his cavalry, which meant when fighting developed outside the road junction of Gettysburg, Pa., he did not know the enemy's strength.

In Maryland and Pennsylvania, Lee apparently made the mistake of eating an abundance of fresh fruit. The entire army indulged in cherries. On his earlier invasion of Maryland, a young man named Leighton Parks had met him, and now Parks returned with a quantity of raspberries for the general. Too much raw fruit may have caused Lee's semi-indisposition on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg.

Lee's condition, extending apparently to physical agony, impressed itself strongly on Dr. J.L. Suesserott, one of Chambersburg's leading physicians, although the doctor did not understand its cause. He went to Lee on Monday, June 29, to obtain an exemption of his neighbor's blind mare from seizure. While Lee had the paper prepared, the doctor studied the famous commander. He said he had never seen so much emotion depicted on a human countenance as on Lee's. "With his hands at times clutching his hair, and with contracted brow, he would walk with rapid strides for a few rods and then, as if he bethought himself of his actions, he would with a sudden jerk produce an entire change in his features and demeanor and cast an inquiring gaze on me, only to be followed in a moment by the same contortions of face and agitation of person," wrote the doctor later.

Even if allowance is made for some exaggeration, it seems clear Lee was deeply disturbed or physically unwell.

See LEE, Page 32

arraigned before the bar of the Senate, and when the doctrine of coercion was rife, and to be applied against her, because of the rescue of a fugitive slave in Boston. My opinion then was the same that it is now. Not in a spirit of egotism, but to show that I am not influenced in my opinions because the case is my own, I refer to that time and that occasion as containing the opinion which I then entertained, and on which my present conduct is based. I then said that if Massachusetts—following her purpose through a stated line of conduct—chose to take the last step, which separates her from the Union, it is her right to go, and I will neither vote one dollar nor one man to coerce her back; but I will say to her, Godspeed, in memory of the kind associations which once existed between her and the other States.

It has been a conviction of pressing necessity—it has been a belief that we are to be deprived in the union of the rights which our fathers bequeathed to us—which has brought Mississippi to her present decision. She has heard proclaimed the theory that all men are created free and equal, and this made the basis of an attack upon her social institutions; and the sacred Declaration of Independence has been invoked to maintain the position of the equality of the races. That Declaration is to be construed by the circumstances and purposes for which it was made. The communities were declaring their independence; the people of those communities were asserting that no man was born—to use the language of Mr. Jefferson—booted and spurred, to ride over the rest of mankind; that men were created equal—meaning the men of the political community; that there was no divine right to rule; that no man inherited the right to govern; that there were no classes by which power and place descended to families; but that all stations were equally within the grasp of each member of the body politic. These were the great principles they announced; these were the purposes for which they made their declaration; these were the ends to which their enunciation was directed. They have no reference to the slave; else, how happened it that among the items of arraignment against George III was that he endeavored to do just what the North has been endeavoring of late to do, to stir up insurrection among our slaves?

* * *

So stands the compact which binds us together.

Then, senators, we recur to the principles upon which our government was founded; and when you deny them, and when you deny us the right to withdraw from a Government which, thus perverted, threatens to be destructive of our rights, we but tread in the path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence and take the hazard. This is done, not in hostility to others, not to injure any section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solemn motive of

LEE, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

Imagine Lee is so distracted that he momentarily forgets that there is another man in the tent with him. He paces, turns and realizes he is not alone. He is focused on, or perhaps obsessed with, the whereabouts of the flamboyant Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, Lee's cavalry chief. Now re-read the doctor's quote. Lee sees he is not alone. He "casts an inquiring gaze" and may be about to ask, "Can you tell me where Stuart is?" or some such.

But before he speaks he realizes his guest will know nothing about Stuart and begins pacing anew. Lee repeats this behavior several times. The commander of the Army of Northern Virginia probably has an upset stomach, with diarrhea; he may be temporarily mentally unbalanced; he is certainly distracted at this moment at minimum, and probably is suffering the effects of a heart condition (see Glen Tucker, *High Tide at Gettysburg*).

The real question is, how did Lee, with his health problems, manage to do so well at Gettysburg?

While it is impossible to perform a diagnosis now, over a century later, Lee is believed to have suffered from some sort of heart disease, which is usually progressive, taking a bit more of a toll with each passing day. A heart not pumping efficiently means blood to the brain is delayed or slowed. This affects clarity of thinking.

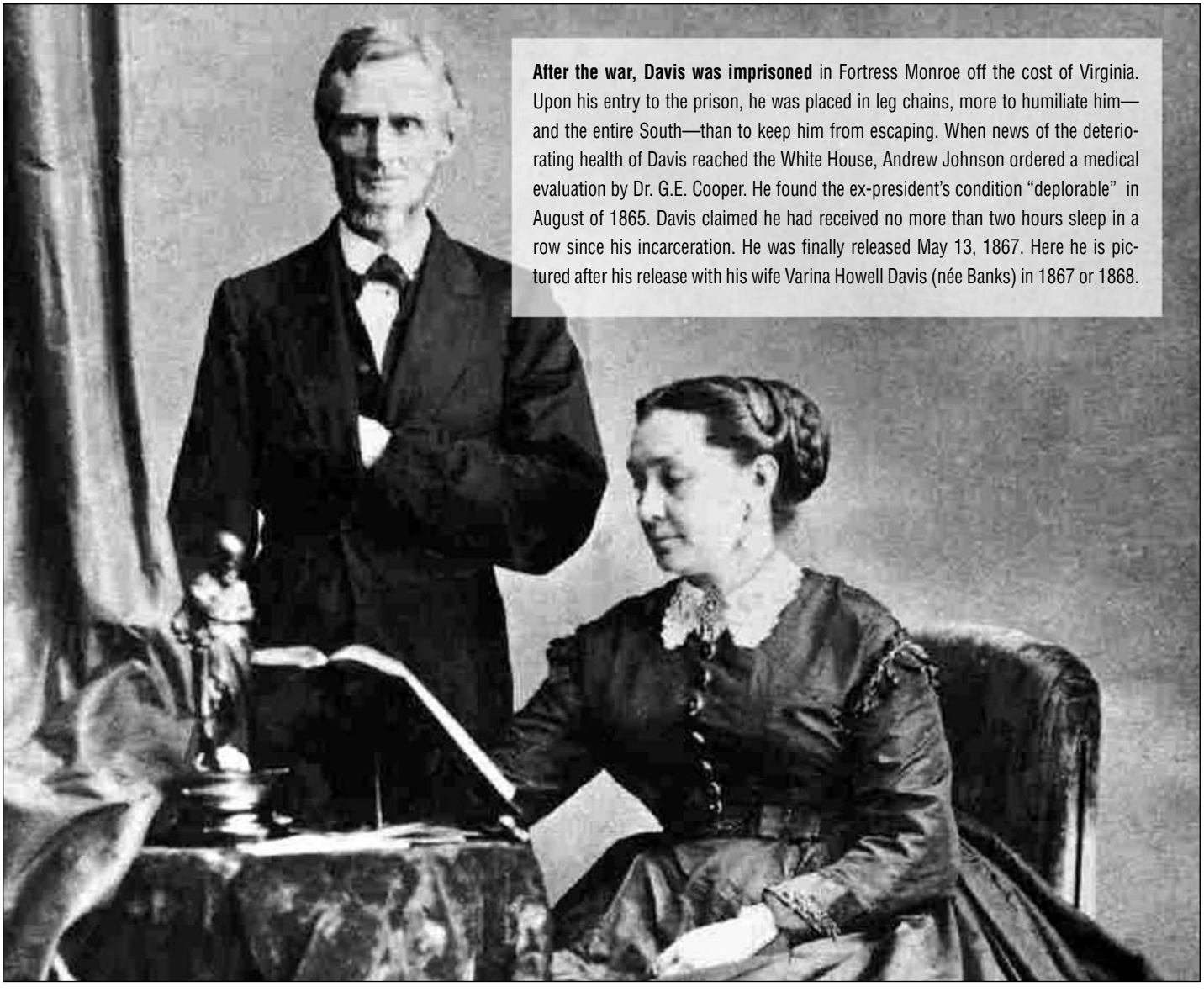
Dragged into a battle without knowing the ground, Lee adopted his customary aggressive tactics, and attacked three days running. For such a sick man, he did a remarkable job. The temperature during the three-day battle hovered around 100 degrees and reportedly went as high as 103 degrees. Wool was the material of which most uniforms were made, and Lee's was probably no exception. The great general was 57 years old at Gettysburg and for a man with a severe heart condition, the excitement, heat and physical strain of the battle could have triggered some type of cardiac episode.

Unfortunately for the Confederates, Meade held his ground and his nerve, and Lee's veterans were defeated.

Southerners refused to believe Lee could lose a battle, particularly one as vital as Gettysburg. Someone else, many assumed, must be to blame. Even after Lee himself had said (with considerable reason), "It is all my fault," Lee's supporters inside and outside the Army began looking about for a convenient scapegoat. They found one in Stuart.

Criticism of Stuart began as a murmur among Lee's personal staff but soon exploded onto the front pages of leading Southern newspapers. At issue was Stuart's alleged failure to provide Lee with key intelligence about the enemy's movements in the days leading up to Gettysburg. This lack of accurate information, it was said, had caused Lee to blunder into a battle he did not seek, on ground he did not choose. It was supposedly Stuart's fault, for going off on an ill-advised raid around the Union army when Lee needed him close at hand.

Contrary to popular belief, however, Stuart had followed Lee's orders strictly, and was innocent of the harshest accusations made against him. In no way did Stuart's raid deprive Lee of the cavalry needed to monitor his opponent's movements. (www.thehistorynet.com) ❖



After the war, Davis was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe off the cost of Virginia. Upon his entry to the prison, he was placed in leg chains, more to humiliate him—and the entire South—than to keep him from escaping. When news of the deteriorating health of Davis reached the White House, Andrew Johnson ordered a medical evaluation by Dr. G.E. Cooper. He found the ex-president's condition "deplorable" in August of 1865. Davis claimed he had received no more than two hours sleep in a row since his incarceration. He was finally released May 13, 1867. Here he is pictured after his release with his wife Varina Howell Davis (née Banks) in 1867 or 1868.

defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which it is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children.

I find in myself perhaps a type of the general feeling of my constituents towards yours. I am sure I feel no hostility toward you, senators from the North. I am sure there is not one of you, whatever sharp discussion there may have been between us, to whom I cannot now say, in the presence of my God, I wish you well; and such, I feel, is the feeling of the people whom I represent toward those whom you represent. I, therefore, feel that I but express their desire when I say I hope, and they hope, for peaceable relations with you, though we must part. They may be mutually beneficial to us in the future, as they have been in the past, if you so will it. The reverse may bring disaster on every portion of the country, and, if you will have it thus, we will invoke the God of our fathers, who delivered them from the power of the lion, to protect us from the ravages of the bear; and thus, putting our trust in God and in our firm hearts and strong arms, we will vindicate the right as best we may.

In the course of my service here, associated at different times with a variety of senators, I see now around me some with whom I have served long; there have been points of collision, but, whatever offense there has been to me, I leave here. I carry with me no hostile remembrance. Whatever offense I have given which has not been redressed, or for which satisfaction has not been demanded, I have, senators, in this hour of our parting, to offer you my apology for any pain which, in the heat of discussion, I have inflicted. I go hence unencumbered by the remembrance of any injury received, and having discharged the duty of making the only reparation in my power for any injury offered.

Mr. President and senators, having made the announcement which the occasion seemed to me to require, it only remains for me to bid you a final *adieu.* ❖

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War, by Thomas J. Dilorenzo (softcover, 361 pages, #427, $14.95 minus 10% for TBR subscribers), is available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MC.

Lee's Proclamation to the People of Maryland

THE WAR OF SOUTHERN SECESSION, OR CIVIL WAR, is quite unusual in history in that a single man, Gen. Robert E. Lee, was able to stymie, over a period of years, the greatest efforts of an extremely powerful consolidated state, the Union. The advance of his Army of Northern Virginia into the Union-controlled state of Maryland violated one of the former precepts of the Confederate cause: No longer were they merely defending sacred home soil from unwanted foreign aggression, but carrying the war to the enemy.

To quell any fears the people of Maryland might have about the intentions of his army, Robert E. Lee issued a proclamation to them. Lee issued this proclamation to the people of Maryland upon his first invasion of Northern territory in the fall of 1862. He hoped it would encourage the citizens of Maryland, a Southern, pro-Confederate state that still had slaves, to rise up in rebellion against Lincoln's tyranny, and openly join the Confederate cause. For some reason, neither rebellion nor the desired generalized support was, however, forthcoming (although many Marylanders did join the Confederate armies) but the Battle of Sharpsburg was.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND
Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia
Near Fredericktown [modern Frederick, Maryland]
September 8, 1862

It is right that you should know the purpose that brought the army under my command within the limits of your state, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the states of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties.

They have seen with profound indignation their sister state deprived of every right and reduced to the condition of a conquered province. Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt; the government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed; words have been declared offenses by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive;f and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your state.

In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned.

No constraint upon your free will is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army, at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion.

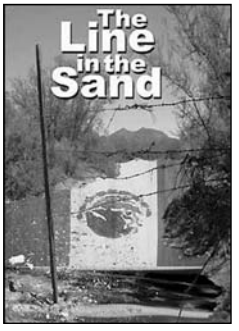
It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint.

This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

R.E. LEE
General, Commanding

MINUTEMEN on PATROL! Only-kind VIDEO!

FRONT-LINE BORDER REPORT: LINE IN THE SAND



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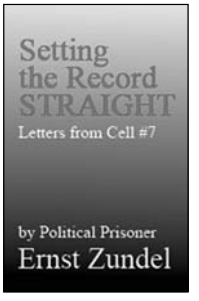
SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

LETTERS FROM CELL #7 BY ERNST ZUENDEL



Zuendel, a German-born civil rights activist and dissident historian, was seized by U.S. authorities at his home in Tennessee in 2003. Two weeks later, he was extradited to Canada where he was held in solitary confinement on the empty pretext that he was a threat to "national security." Zuendel's saga didn't end there. He was shipped off to Germany to face charges of inciting race hatred. This volume, compiled from dozens of letters written in his prison cell, is not only an overview of the legal ordeal of one of the world's most prominent political prisoners, it also provides rare insights into the career, experiences and thoughts of a man of extraordinary spirit and courage. #441, softcover, 180 pages, ***$12*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S.; $6 per book outside the U.S. Send payment with the form on page 64 of this issue to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard. See more "banned" books and videos online at www.barnesreview.org.

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Where Is 'Vinland'?

THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE HAS, SINCE EARLY CHILDHOOD, had problems with the name "Vinland" and its interpretation, because he knew grapes did not grow so close to the Arctic Circle as the place where the Norse were believed to have landed in America. Since grapes are the most common fruit used in making wine, was "Wine land" really the meaning of "Vinland," or was there a better explanation? There are a number of theories. Perhaps the Vikings sailed well to the south of Newfoundland, possibly to Cape Cod, where grapes would grow. Or perhaps the climate was warmer just then, allowing grapes to grow in Newfoundland. Perhaps Vinland was in another area entirely, such as Oregon, and instead of actual grapes (*Vitus*), the Viking voyagers saw and utilized Oregon grape (*Mahonia* species). Or perhaps they found currants (*Ribes*) and made wine from those berries, as was done in Norway. The author, Mr. Hansen, offers yet another quite simple and convincing theory.

BY RANDULF JOHAN HANSEN

To understand why the Vikings called America Vinland, let us consider the real meaning—about the year 1000—of the word "*vin*" in Norse. That is "vin" with a long "i." "Vinland" means "Land of Meadow [or Grassland]." A lot of place names in Norway and Sweden contain the word "vin." They all are related to meadows and/or grassland. Let us consider two examples, Vinje, in Norway, and Bjoergvin, also in Norway, whose name has been changed to Bergen.

You will not find the word "vin" in any place name in Denmark, because grassland/meadows are not as rare in Demark as they are in Norway or northern and middle Sweden. They are too common in Denmark to be considered anything worth remarking upon in a place name. But should you ever visit the Shetland Islands you would hear words like Vinjarspann, Vinjartoddy and Vinoey (although they only show up on highly detailed maps)—all words having to do with grass or meadows.

The sagas *Groenlandingersag*e and *Flateyarbok* tell about the brave Norsemen and women who discovered and settled in America some 1,000 years ago.

None of the Norse sources writes about Vinland and grapes (*Vitus* species). Neither do Are Frode nor Nikolaus of Thera—both men from the first part of the 11th century. Neither does Snorre Sturlason (1179-1241). One should also note that the oldest history of Norway, *Historia Norvegie*, from around 1190, does not talk about grapes in Vinland. But then again, all Norsemen knew the meaning of the word "Vinland," so there was no need to discuss grapes.

Wine was unknown to the people of Greenland when Greenlander Leif Eriksson discovered Vinland. He could not have named the land after a drink he did not know.

It is true that some 150 years after Leif sailed westward wine was introduced to the Scandinavians, and this drink was given the name "*vin*," but pronounced with a short "i." The people in Greenland were not used to huge meadows or very fruitful grasslands. As they saw a land, which was fruitful, and a good place for farming they might name that place Vinland. On his journey from Greenland Leif Eriksson also saw a land he named "Markland"—meaning "Land of Forest."

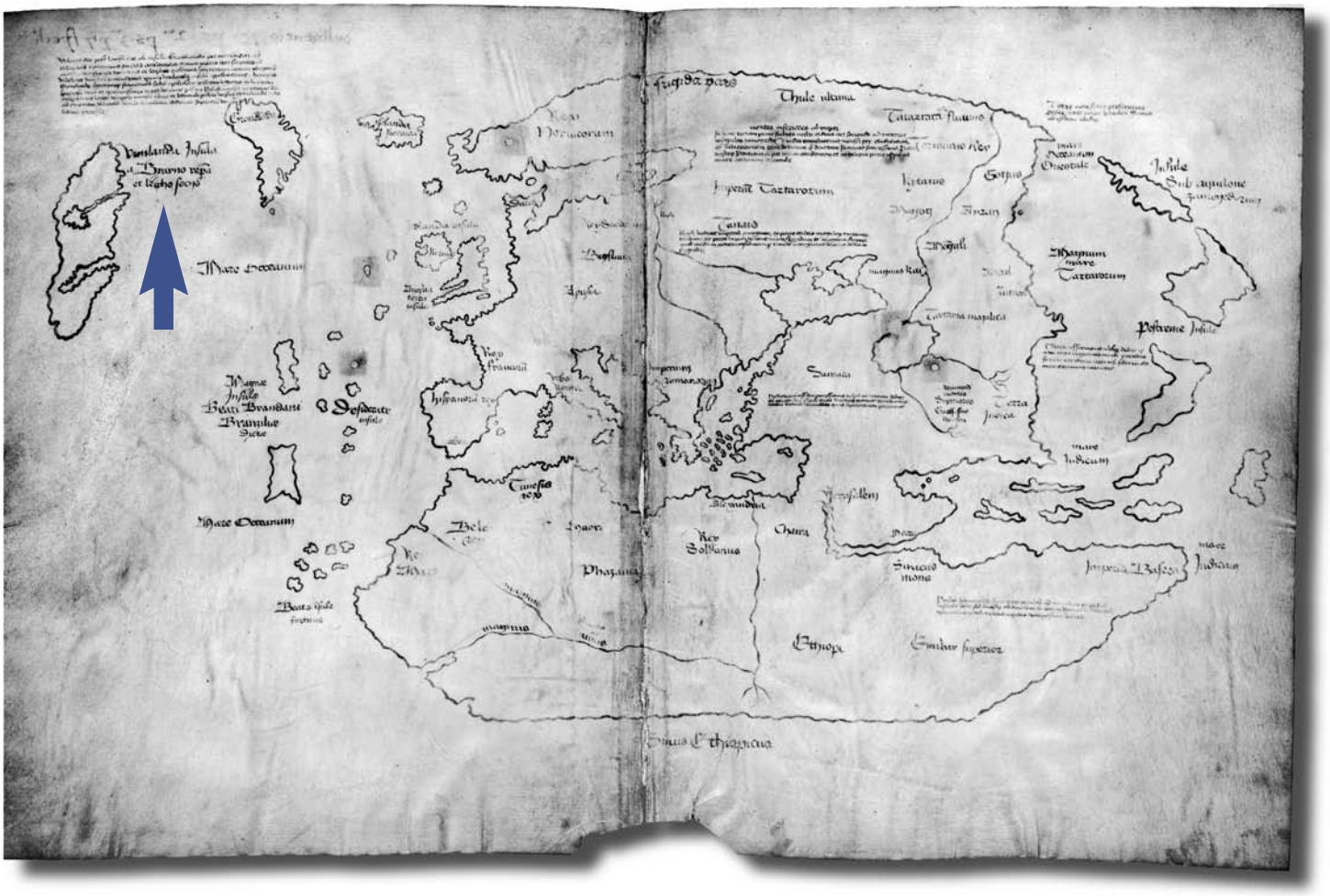
All the names of lands Leif Eriksson saw were described in a way for others to understand, and must have been, since the name in conjunction with sailing directions should be used by those who wanted to sail the same route.

So who was the first to mistranslate Vinland to "Wine Land"?

As far as this writer knows the first man who wrote about the discovery of Vinland was the German Adam of Bremen, who wrote a history book for the archbishop of Bremen, around 1070. (Adam was working for the Archbishop Adalbert of Bremen.) The Latin title of Adam was *canonicus*—in English, canon.

In his history book—*The History of Hamburg, the Archbishopric of Bremen and the Northern Islands*—Adam claims all he wrote about Greenland and Iceland was told to him by King Svein Erstridsson of Denmark. To refer to kings of various countries was common among historians of the Middle Ages; such reference gave the story more credibility, they thought. Let us see what Adam of Bremen wrote about Vinland:

> The king of Denmark told me of the discovery of an island. It had been called Vinland because vines had been found there. Wines were wild. Beyond this island, the king said, one cannot find anything because ice and fog cover the ocean. One day's travel away from Thule the ocean is rough.



Above is the Vinland Map, said to have been drawn about the year 1434. At the top left (see arrow) are written the words "Vinland Insula" (Vinland Island) next to a landmass near Greenland. The features of the coastlines imply Baffin Island or the coast of Newfoundland.

Being a German, Adam should have known that grapes could not grow in an area where ice and snow are commonplace. But let us forgive Adam for his misunderstanding of the Norse language, especially since we now have learned the true meaning of the Norse word Vinland: "Land of Meadow/Grassland."

Now let us consider who saw America first.

The Icelandic traveler Bjarne Herjulfson was on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland on which he, due to bad weather, got lost. He saw a land he named Helluland—meaning Flat Land. Bjarne never set foot on the new land but sailed northward and saw a land with glaciers before he sailed southward and finally came to Greenland.

Bjarne told about the new land he had seen—and this led to Leif Eriksson's voyage to the Land of Meadows.

Leif Eriksson was the son of Eirik Raude or Erik the Red, the man who discovered Greenland and settled there. After him, a lot of refugees from Iceland arrived. Erik settled in a place on the southwest coast of Greenland. He called his settlement Brattahlid.

Around the year 1000, Leif Eriksson, with about 100 men, set out to rediscover the land Bjarne had seen. Leif must have sailed along the western coast of Greenland and crossed the Davis Strait, probably close to Disko Island. At Disko Island he must have seen the glaciers and the flat landscape Bjarne had described. From there Leif sailed south and re-found Markland and eventually discovered a land he called Vinland. He stayed in Vinland for at least one year, because, due to the wind and currents, he could not return sooner. Leif Eriksson and his men built at least one house to live in, and a boathouse for the Viking ship they sailed.

It was during that year they explored the new land they had discovered. It was during that year the German Tyrker found some berries he thought they could make a drink from.

After the return to Brattahlid, Leif told of the new land, he told about the beautiful meadows of Vinland, and the enormous forests they had seen in Markland.

To the people of Greenland the forests were of great importance. There were few trees on Greenland, and the people needed them to build ships and houses.

After Leif's travel many people sailed to see if they wanted to settle in the new land. The next expedition was led by Torvald, but he did not stay long.

After Torvald, Thorfinn Karlsefni and his wife Gudrid sailed to Vinland. They stayed there for some years. Gudrid even bore a son, Snorri Thorfinnsson—the first modern white American. Thorfinn and his followers stayed some time in Vinland. They even got acquainted with the natives, whom they called Skraelings. Most likely these were Indians. The Norsemen used the same name for the Mongoloid natives of northern Greenland—the Inuit or Eskimos.

For decades many scholars have asserted that there had to have been wine grapes in "Wineland" (Vinland). But researcher Randulf Hansen says the word "*vin*" does not mean "wine," but instead means meadow, adding credence to the belief held by many archeologists that the Vinland cited in the Viking sagas is after all L'Anse aux Meadows, in Newfoundland. "Anse" in old French means "cove" or "creek." Above is a painting depicting intrepid explorer Leif Eriksson (c. A.D. 970-1020) on board a Viking ship just as he spies the coast of Vinland. The painting was created by Norwegian Per Krohg (1889-1965) based on a similar one by his father.

As Thorfinn and his followers meant to settle in Vinland they must have brought with them cows and sheep. We must also assume they started to look for marsh, since they needed iron to make tools and weapons. The first weapons made from iron by the Vikings were made from ore they found in bogs.

During the stay in Vinland, Thorfinn and his followers got into fights with the Skraelings. We don't know why, but I have my own theory. The Norse were tradesmen and would have traded whatever they had with the Skraelings. I am convinced that the natives of America were interested in trading with the Norse. On one of the meetings the Norse might have offered the Skraelings something to drink or eat. The Norse drank milk and milk products at all their meals; mead and beer were only for special occasions. One of the favorite drinks was a drink made from milk. The milk was set aside for some days until it got thick, then the thick stuff was skimmed off and used for cheese. The liquid was used as a beverage. If they gave milk or anything made from milk to the Skraelings, they must have gotten sick after a few hours, because they were not used to drinking milk and lacked the enzymes to digest it. The natives may then have thought the Norse were trying to kill them and attacked.

The war was costly to the Norse, and they decided to leave. This was the end of the Norse settlement in America.

After Gudrid returned to Greenland, she went on a pilgrimage to Rome. There she spoke with the pope and told him about the new land she and her friends had lived in. I estimate this to have been around 1010-1015.

During the 1960s a Norwegian explorer, Helge Ingstad, and his wife, Anne Stine Ingstad, an archeologist, spent years looking for Vinland. On the north coast of Newfoundland at L'Anse aux Meadows they found sites of Viking houses. They even found some tools, such as parts from spinning wheels, very like those used by the Vikings. The most spectacular find was a needle for a brooch, used by the Norse. ❖

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RANDULF JOHAN HANSEN holds a Master of Science degree from the University of Trondheim, Norway. He resides in Nesbru, Norway.

Did the Vikings Invent an Early Telescope?

By John Tiffany

The earliest written evidence of the existence of the telescope is a letter of the government of Zeeland to its delegation to the States General of the Netherlands, dated September 25, 1608. But it now appears from archeological evidence that others, in particular the Vikings, may have had the device centuries before that.

The Zeeland letter instructs the delegation to be helpful to the bearer, Hans Lipperhey, born in Wesel, Germany, who "claims to have a certain device by means of which all things at a very great distance can be seen as if they were nearby, by looking through glasses, which he claims to be a new invention."

One story of the origin of the telescope puts it in the shop of this obscure spectacle-maker about A.D. 1600. According to legend, two children, playing with his lenses, put two of them together, then peered through them at a distant church tower and saw it wonderfully magnified. Lipperhey looked for himself and soon mounted lenses together. In 1608, Lipperhey tried to sell his device to the Dutch army, but his offer was turned down because of claims from others that they had invented it.

Another spectacle-maker, Jacob Metius of Alkmaar, a city in the northern Netherlands, claimed to be the inventor. A third man, Sacharias Janssen, in Middelburg, also a spectacle-maker, put in a claim as well. In any case, news of the invention spread rapidly.

The most influential person connected with the telescope in its early days was the Venetian scientist Galileo Galilei. Within a month of Lipperhey trying to sell his "looker" to the Dutch army, word of the invention reached Venice when an unidentified stranger tried to sell one to the Senate. The Senate referred the matter to its scientific adviser Paolo Sarpi, who examined it. But then, mysteriously, the stranger and his instrument disappeared.

Sarpi went to see Galileo, the city's most respected instrument maker. Galileo then "reinvented" it. The instrument was met with criticism and controversy. Many felt it did nothing other than create optical illusions and that the image could not be trusted. In March of 1610, Galileo published a description of his night sky observations as *Sidereus Nuncius* ("The Starry Messenger"). Although it contained only 24 pages, the pamphlet astonished and troubled the learned world. He reported that Luna was not smooth, as previously believed, but rough and covered with craters. He also stated that the Milky Way was composed of millions of stars, and that Jupiter had four moons of its own.

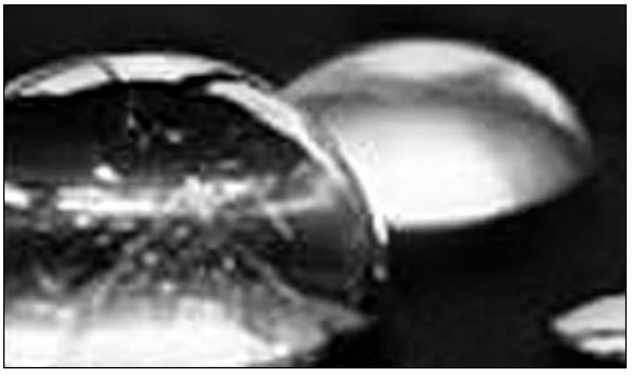
The latter fact led him to challenge the long-accepted Aristotelian view of the world system (the Earth, being the heaviest thing in the universe, is at the "bottom" of the universe) and accept the heliocentric theory (the solar system revolves around the Sun) proposed some 50 years earlier by Copernicus. At long last, Galileo had proof.

Giambattista della Porta claimed priority in the invention of the telescope, saying it had been described in his books, and accused Galileo of stealing his idea. But contrary to what some have alleged from his day to ours, Galileo never claimed to be the original inventor of the telescope.

Be that as it may, Vikings may have been using telescopes centuries before Lipperhey.

This possibility has emerged from a study of lenses just recognized from a Viking site on the Island of Gotland (Land of Goths), Sweden. The sophisticated lenses were initially thought by scientists to be ornaments. Said Dr. Olaf Schmidt of Aalen University in Germany: "It seems the elliptical lens design was invented much earlier than we thought, and then the knowledge was lost."

What intrigues researchers is that the Viking lenses are of such high quality that they could have been used to make a telescope some 500 years before the first known crude telescopes were constructed in Europe in the last few years of the 16th century. The Viking lenses, some have speculated, would have been as good or even superior to any made until the 1950s. ❖



Viking Lenses

Objects like the Visby lenses, pictured above, and others, were discovered in Viking villages dating to the 11th or 12th century A.D. They were originally assumed to be for ornamental use. Karl-Heinz Wilms recognized the objects for what they were when he saw them in a Munich museum. It is assumed, but not known for sure, that the Vikings did not actually produce them. Some scholars believe it is more likely they were made in the Byzantine Empire. At any rate, the craftsmanship—unmatched until the 1950s—is such that these Viking lenses could have been used for magnification purposes by craftsmen or in telescopes.

Evidence Says Last Survivors of Pre-Columbian Caucasoids Recently Died Out in Baja

KENNEWICK MAN, A CAUCASOID (ACCORDING TO ANTHROPOLOGISTS), lived in North America 9,000 or 10,000 years ago. But he and his tribe were by no means alone. Many other ancient whites are also known. Surprisingly, there were no American Indians at the time. Moreover, these early Caucasoids did not all become extinct when the red man came on the scene: Evidence has been found of quite recent white tribes of natives in the North American continent (specifically in Mexico). Sadly, they are now extinct. Apparently their ancestors got to America thousands of years before the first American Mongoloids.

BY GEORGE KADAR

The mysterious Pericu and Guaycura groups were two small, isolated, Caucasoid population tribes surviving in Mexico from the Stone Age into the 20th century. Were they descendants of the Ainus (persecuted ancient whites still surviving in Japan's northernmost main island, Hokkaido, the Kurile Islands and adjoining Russia), or perhaps of the ancient Lemurians?

The first documented contacts by Europeans with the Pericus and Guaycuras were in the first half of the 16th century. Unfortunately these indigenous white people of North America, who would be prime candidates for anthropological research, are now extinct. Ironically it was not the Mongoloid American tribes who killed them off, but rather their fellow whites, more recently arrived from Europe, who were mainly responsible for the extinction.

Many Internet sites claim these white tribes went extinct in the 17th or 18th century, but that is inaccurate. While many of their number died in those days, at least a handful managed to linger on until historically very recent times.

An early Spanish settlement, Loreto, on the east side of the peninsula, north of the La Paz Bay, was founded in 1697. Adm. Isidro de Atondo y Antillón made a major mistake with his early colonization attempt when he murdered a number of La Paz Indians—setting the stage for poor relationship for those who were to follow later. It was described as a senseless and needless murder in the records, committed on the day of his departure (in 1684) from the area, but one must wonder if there were prior conflicts leading up to the event.

The Guaycuras must have heard of the killings, and this seriously influenced their future behavior toward the Jesuit missionaries in the following decades. Both the Pericus and the Guaycuras carried out a series of raids against the Spaniards in the 1714-1721 period. The Guaycuras were living north-northwest of the (present) city of La Paz. The Pericus' traditional living space was south of La Paz.

A most serious disturbance between the Spaniards and the Pericus-Guaycuras came in the form of a three-year rebellion in 1734. The four missions of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, Santiago de las Coras, San Joseph at Cabo San Lucas and Santa Rosa were placed under pressure, and several soldiers and Jesuit missionaries were killed.

The Pericus—their numbers already dramatically lowered—had their last refuge on a 12-by-3-mile island in the La Paz Bay—Espiritu Santo (Holy Spirit Island). After the revolt, punitive expeditions were sent to remove them from the island and this seems to be the very last information this writer was able to locate about them. If there were any survivors they most probably mixed in with the Guaycuras and died out with them by the early 20th century. It seems that this is one group in the Americas who could have done a lot better without the help of the missionaries.

These groups were still living a stone age, hunter-gatherer lifestyle. From the very early start of the mission settlements the local tribes were seriously hurt by infectious diseases, mainly smallpox, typhus, typhoid, malaria, measles and syphilis. The pattern of these destructive epidemics was running parallel to the same all over the Americas, following the incoming European population.

There is an excellent book on the life and history of these two groups that can be purchased from: James Array, *An Expedition to the Guaycura Nation in the Californias*, Inner Growth Books and Videos, Box 520, Chiloquin, OR 97624.

SEE MORE AT WWW.INNEREXPLORATIONS.COM

Array's book has a picture of an 85-year-old man named Maria Ignacia Melina from Loreto, who stated in August of 1892 that he was a Guaycura, and he was photographed by Leon Diguet. He was one of the last four survivors of his tribe.

The Dutch anthropologist Herman ten Kate examined two supposedly full-blooded Guaycuras in 1883. He also excavated seven skeletons from Espiritu Santo Island, the last known residence of the Pericus. He describes every one of the skulls as dolichocephalic skulls, i.e., long and narrow, not Mongoloid. (Mongoloid skulls are brachycephalic, i.e., short and wide. Caucasoid skulls may be either brachycephalic or dolichocephalic.) (*Expedition to the Guaycura Nation*, chapter 6)

Exactly 120 years had to pass by before a scientist from a faraway land turned his interest on the same issue: In 2003, Rolando Gonzalez-Jose, an anthropologist from the University of Barcelona, Spain, traveled to the Regional Museum of La Paz and the National Museum of Anthropology and History (Mexico). He examined in detail 33 Pericu skulls and published his findings in *Nature* (vol. 25, Sept. 4, 2003) as: "Craniometric evidence for Palaeoamerican survival in Baja California." Based on the evidence, he states that most likely we are facing the descendants of early Baja California inhabitants who are not related to the later, Amerindian (Mongoloid) group. These people basically survived as long as they did because the desert insulated them from incoming population groups in their isolated location at the tip of the Baja Peninsula. ❖

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GEORGE KADAR is an amateur historian presently living in Hungary. His interest in the many archeological and anthropological anomalies of the American Southwest led him to explore the subject of ancient whites in the New World. TBR will be publishing an article by Kadar on the Ainu, the possible ancestors of the Pericus, in an upcoming issue.

Clockwise from upper left: 1.) Lithic technology of the ancient inhabitants of the Baja Peninsula. 2.) A sectional burial at El Conchalito. 3.) When measuring and comparing the Pericu skulls, the authors discovered that their owners were not a group of Amerinds like most of the Mexican population since prehistoric times. Instead, they had distinct and clear affinities to Southeast Asia and Pacific rim Caucasoid populations. 4.) Guaycura/Pericu homeland at the tip of the Baja Peninsula. 5.) In August, 1892, León Diguet took this photo of María Ignacia Melina who was said to be 85 years old and one of the last four Guaycuras still living. 6.) More lithic technology from the Baja Peninsula indicates a hunter/gathering culture with maritime affinities.

Saga of the Kennewick Man

Just who made it to America first? Could it have been ancient Caucasoids from Asia? This video explores the discovery of the 9,000-year-old Kennewick Man skeleton and the implications of this find on the accepted theories of the populating of the Americas. The skeleton, you see, is that of a male of an ancient Caucasoid race. Also details American Indian and Establishment efforts—with the help of Bill Clinton—to bury the site where the skeleton was found under tons of rubble—to hide the truth about the first Americans. #243, VHS, 100 minutes, ***$20.95*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S. Add $6 S&H if mailed outside the U.S. Send payment with the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa or MasterCard. See more books and videos online at www.barnesreview.org.

TBR Speaks with Pedro Varela

Revisionist besieged by leftist thugs & the government, but won't back down

On Monday, April 17, just days after his arrest, and through the efforts of Revisionist author Joaquin Bochaca, Pedro Varela granted the following interview from his recently raided bookstore. TBR's questions are in boldface; Varela's remarks are in regular type. The interview was conducted by John Nugent.

PEDRO VARELA

Q: What is the situation now in Spain? It used to be a bastion of freedom of speech, and a safe haven for dissidents.

A: It is drugs, television, multiculturalism and millions of non-white foreigners—Africans, Arabs, and mestizos from Latin America. When Spain joined the European Union, everyone was encouraged to go into debt for credit cards and mortgages. Now the husband and wife both work; no one can afford to have children. Prices have soared; everyone struggles to pay bills. Spain now has the lowest birthrate in the European Union. Yet I was one of seven growing up; my mother was in the Falange movement. There is only a tiny amount of *kindergeld*[1] in Spain, unlike other European countries. However, if you want to adopt a Chinese or a mestizo child from Mexico, the state will give you 3,000 euros. The state is attacking the Spanish people and every natural law. Our cause today is that of Robin Hood or William Tell.

* * *

Q: Did you know Gen. Léon Degrelle?

A: He was my friend. He also spoke beautiful Spanish. Degrelle, whose native language was French, spoke often at meetings in my bookstore.

* * *

Q: You were arrested and jailed for months in Austria in 1992. So you are a survivor.

A: My friend Florentine Rost Van Tonningen, a revered Dutch figure in the European patriotic movement whose husband, a former president of the Bank of Holland, was murdered by communists during the so-called "liberation," had invited me to speak in Weyer in October 1991. When I returned to Austria, I was arrested and spent three-and-a-half months in jail, and was tried by a jury.

On January 16, 1999, I saw four policemen stand by while a leftist mob burned thousands of my books in front of my shop; the whole street was lit up fire-red. They were furious because a group of us had prevented our street's name, Seneca Way, named after a great Spanish-Roman philosopher, from being changed to Anne Frank Street.

* * *

Q: How did your Austrian trial turn out?

A: Well, I am a friend of David Irving, but he did not have a jury trial. Irving asked for a judge, not a jury to decide his defamation suit. I, fortunately, was able to speak for hours in German to a jury of common people. I said I had no idea that I could not speak my mind about certain subjects. The prosecutor had demanded three years imprisonment for me. The jury let me go.

* * *

Q: How do you deal with the stress hanging over you, with the nightmare of your country being engulfed by alien forces, and being hounded?

A: You must have a deep belief in our cause, and that the people have a right to rebel. And in my own way, God is my vital inner force. I think of Rudolf Hess. He was called "the motorized Parsifal," and even "the fool of purity."

One must believe. One must stay pure, and never, ever renounce one's beliefs. That only would take away our force. To set others on fire, we ourselves must be burning with zeal.

Look at [Italian] Gianfranco Fini—that is what happens to those who start to compromise. Fini started with the Italian neofascists, but then became pro-Israeli to gain power.

And by not compromising, we can attract others, including leftists. At my university, someone hung up a sign in the classroom: "Varela = Nazi." For one week all the students stared at me, but after they saw me stick to my guns, they began to respect me. Many excellent comrades come now from the left—look at [Germany's] Horst Mahler.

* * *

Q: Are there "tricks" for keeping one's sanity in such an environment of hate?

A: Rigorous physical exercise and hiking in the mountains. When you are up above the clouds, there is only truth and oneself to face there.

* * *

Q: How long will your legal ordeal and trial last?

A: Six months to one year. But not one step back. ❖

ENDNOTE:

[1]Adolf Hitler introduced the practice of sending monthly checks to families with children so young couples and workers could afford to start families. This custom, called *kindergeld,* spread throughout Europe after WWII.

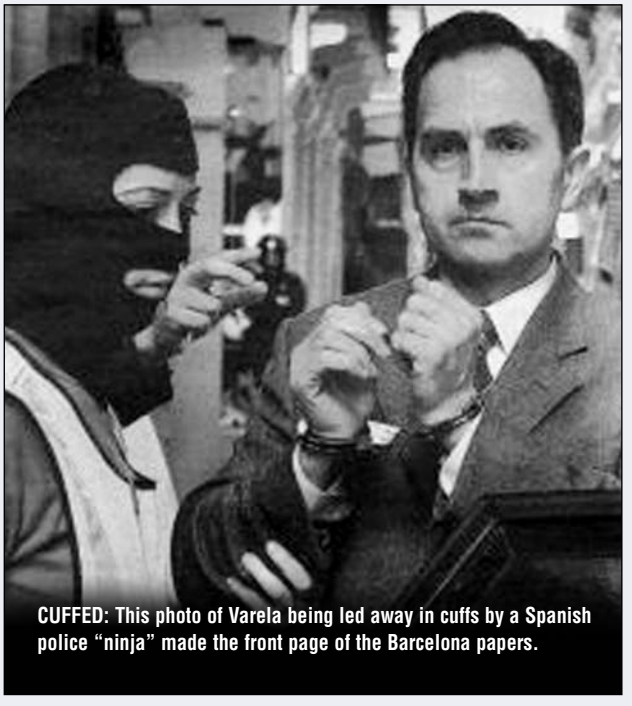
Spanish Revisionist Arrested Again

BARCELONA, Catalonia, Spain. On Monday, April 10, 2006, the Revisionist publisher Pedro Varela was arrested at his "Libreria Europa" bookstore in the Catalan capital for "defending and justifying genocide" by publishing books on the holocaust and World War II which come to conclusions about history at odds with those accepted by the mainstream. For this he is oddly accused of "putting in danger the security of foreign states."

Six thousand books were seized in the raid, worth 120,000 euros, also 13,000 catalogs, all six computers, thousands of photos (including Varela's personal photos). Varela notes: "Now they know with whom I waltz and go hiking." Even "dangerous" flags of the different regions of Spain were seized.

Varela was under arrest from 9:20 a.m. Monday to 2 a.m. Tuesday. The dangerous publisher was subjected to a strip search. In the wee hours he posted bail. Varela is subject to five years in prison if convicted.

Ironically, one book he is accused of publishing is a standard, classic 1971 work on the subject of race and IQ by the great scientist Hans Eysenck, *Race, Intelligence and Education*, published in the United States as *The IQ Argument.* Eysenck, a German who left the Third Reich in the 1930s out of opposition to its policies, authored 50 books and 900 academic articles, and was one of the most highly regarded scientific psychologists in the world. *Race, Intelligence and Education* was even carried until eight or nine years ago by one of the biggest supermarket chains in Spain and Latin America, El Corte Ingles.



CUFFED: This photo of Varela being led away in cuffs by a Spanish police "ninja" made the front page of the Barcelona papers.

The federal prosecutor for Barcelona who caused his arrest is a Mr. Mena, a former Maoist who is now a "democrat." What infuriates Catalan nationalists is that Mena, like so many other leftists in Catalonia, is from "the South," the part of Spain which was heavily settled by the Arabic Moors after Spanish Jews in Toledo let Moors into that key fortress. Pedro Varela Geis has his "last name" (mother's maiden name according to Spanish custom) from a distant South German ancestor.

Varela has had previous legal troubles with the "justice system" of his country, as well as that of Austria; thus he is a "recidivist," which may affect the outcome of his current indictment. He was arrested first in December 1996 on similar charges of defending genocide for carrying such books as Joaquin Bochaca's *Myth of the Six Million.* (This is not to be confused with a new book from TBR of the same name. See the back cover of this issue.—Ed.) Twenty thousand books plus other items were seized and later ordered burned.

On November 16, 1998, a Spanish court sentenced Varela to five years imprisonment for "incitement to racial hatred" and for "denying or justifying genocide." The sentence was Spain's first conviction for what amounts to Holocaust Revisionism. It is based on the country's 1995 anti-genocide and anti-discrimination law.

Until 1995 Spain had been both an oasis of freedom of speech and a land of political asylum for nationalist patriots on the run such as the Belgian Leon Degrelle, the German World War II officers Otto Remer and Otto Skorzeny, and the Austrian Revisionist publishers Walter Ochensberger and Gerd Honsik. It was the shining exception on a darkened European continent where "hate speech" and "holocaust denial" everywhere else had been made illegal.

Spain until then had seemed a lasting haven of peace and freedom for patriots worldwide. There were the long-standing right-wing and politically incorrect traditions of both Catholic Spain, a nation that expelled its Jewish population in 1492, and more recently of the Franco dictatorship (1936-1975), which was neutral but sympathetic with National Socialist Germany and after the war, remained fiercely anti-communist and pro-Catholic.

However, on May 11, 1995, the Spanish parliament revised the country's criminal code by creating the crimes of "justifying genocide" and "promoting racial hatred." Signed into law by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and King Juan Carlos, the preamble of the 1995 legislation claimed that Revisionist books lead to violence:

"The proliferation in several European countries of incidents of racist and anti-Semitic violence, carried out under the flags and symbols of Nazi ideology, obliges the democratic states to take decisive action to fight against this."

Thus it was to fight violence that black-garbed police ninjas seized the historian and publisher Pedro Varela and hauled him off to jail. ❖

Estonian Patriot Was Eyewitness to Firebombing of Dresden, Nuremberg Trials

The Historic Life of August Kuklane (1923-2006)

By Christopher Bollyn & Helje Kaskel Bollyn

August Kuklane was born on July 5, 1923, on a large and progressive farm at Roouge-Viitina, near Vooru in the highlands of southeast Estonia. The oldest of four sons, August had taught himself to read at the age of 6. The Kuklane family was one the largest land owners in the province of Voorumaa. Their well-run farm of 470 acres was equipped with modern Swedish and American farm equipment, which August's grandfather had purchased.

In Estonia, a German province for over 500 years, the German tongue was considered a necessary language for educated people, and August's parents made sure that their children read and spoke German well. His father, a veteran of World War I, had fought with the Estonian Independence Army in the Battle of Luutsniku.

Kuklane attended secondary school at the Vooru Gymnasium where at the age of 13 his military education began. His teachers of military subjects were a Capt. Karjel and Lt. Imre Lipping.

During his school years, in 1938, the independent Republic of Estonia ceased to exist when it became a satellite of the Soviet Union. In 1940, the Red Army occupied the Baltic states, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were formally annexed to the Soviet Union.

August Kuklane (1920-2006) as a young man in Estonia.

After graduation, as an Estonian patriot, August joined the Kaitseliit, the Estonian National Guard. In 1943, after the German army had pushed the Red Army out of Estonia, August, age 20, joined the Baltic Legion, a Waffen SS unit comprised of Estonians fighting alongside the German army.

His career with the German army began with nine months of training at a *Fuehrer Schule*, a school for SS officers at Bad Toelz, near Munich, from which he graduated as a second lieutenant in the Waffen SS.

NARVA FRONT

In July of 1944, August took part in the Battle of the Narva Bridgehead holding back the invading Soviet forces on the Eastern Front. The Battle of Narva was waged to prevent the Red Army from sweeping into the Estonian capital of Tallinn along the narrow strip of land between the Baltic coast and Lake Peipsi. The fighting on the Narva front is also known as the Battle of the European SS due to the large number of Waffen SS foreign volunteers fighting alongside German forces.

Volunteers from Scandinavia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Spain and the Baltic states joined German formations in the valiant defense of Estonia at Narva.

Kuklane served with the 20th Panzer Grenadier Division of the 2nd Regiment of the famous Narva Battalion under *Obersturmpanfuehrer* (Col.) Riipalu fighting against the Red Army, who August noted, "were not sparing any lives."

At the Narva front, August commanded a *Schwer Maschin Gewaehr* (SMG) platoon of heavy machine guns. He placed the machine guns where he thought the Russians were most likely to attack, and as he would later recall with pride, he was right 90% of the time.

"The Narva Front never fell, nor did the Germans abandon us. They provided whatever help we needed," August said.

On the Narva Front, he saw how the Red Army, which had invaded his homeland, had been supplied with U.S. weapons. He found Soviet fighters armed with Remington guns and other weapons bearing Western markings.

When the Red Army threatened to break through the front at the Emajoogi River near Tartu in July and August 1944, fighters were sent from Narva to support the front at the Emajoogi River.

SAXON STATE LIBRARY

Left, as a high-ranking officer in the Waffen SS, August Kuklane supervised the collection and mass cremation of corpses in Dresden after the relentless Allied firebombings that engulfed the city in flames. It could very well be him in the photo left, Kuklane once said. Among the thousands of corpses that Kuklane saw, he claimed he did not see a single one in German military uniform. Dresden was to be made an example of. This was clear from the criminal strafing of fleeing civilians by British fighter jets and the aerial attacks upon Dresden rescue workers and corpse removal teams.

SÄCHSISCHE LANDESBIBLIOTHEK, ABT. DEUTSCHE FOTOTHEK/SAXON STATE LIBRARY

August Kuklane estimated the number of people killed in Dresden at 600,000. Right, the bodies of the innocent residents and refugees killed in the Anglo-American "Ash Wednesday" firebombing (perpetrated on one of the holiest days in the Christian calendar) were cremated on massive pyres in Dresden's Altmarkt and the city center. If a nation were to commit such an atrocity against a civilian population today, that nation's leaders would surely be branded war criminals.

On August 29, 1944, Lt. Kuklane was badly wounded in his right arm at Sinimaegedes on the Narva Front. He received first aid at a school in Rakvere and was then taken to Tallinn before being evacuated to Danzig and Berlin. Due to the severity of his wounds, he spent several months at a military hospital at Selov Markt, 70 miles east of Berlin.

While the doctors expected his recovery to take a year or more, Kuklane was back on his feet by Christmas 1944 when, he recalled, he was well enough to go to the movies with two German nurses.

He was released from the hospital in January 1945 and sent to Bavaria in the south of Germany for a month of recuperation in the care of a German family.

FIREBOMBING OF DRESDEN

Although his wounds were not yet fully healed, Kuklane traveled to Dresden searching for his parents in January 1945. Having heard that many refugees from the East had come to the Saxon capital, he thought his parents could be among the refugees. He found Dresden teeming with refugees, living wherever they could, crammed into stairwells and corridors and sleeping in the train stations and public buildings. The refugees were mostly women, children, and the elderly since the men were off fighting in the army.

A month later, while traveling by train from Ulm to Prussia on the morning of February 14, 1945, his train was halted just outside of Dresden. The day was Ash Wednesday and Dresden, the capital of Saxony, was burning after having been fire-bombed during the night by hundreds of British Lancaster bombers. The British fire-bombers had struck viciously in two separate attacks, the first at 10:14 p.m. and the second, three hours later, at 1:21 a.m.

By dawn of Ash Wednesday, after more than 1,300 British bombers had dropped thousands of tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs on the undefended Saxon capital, one of Europe's most beautiful cities had been reduced to rubble and ashes.

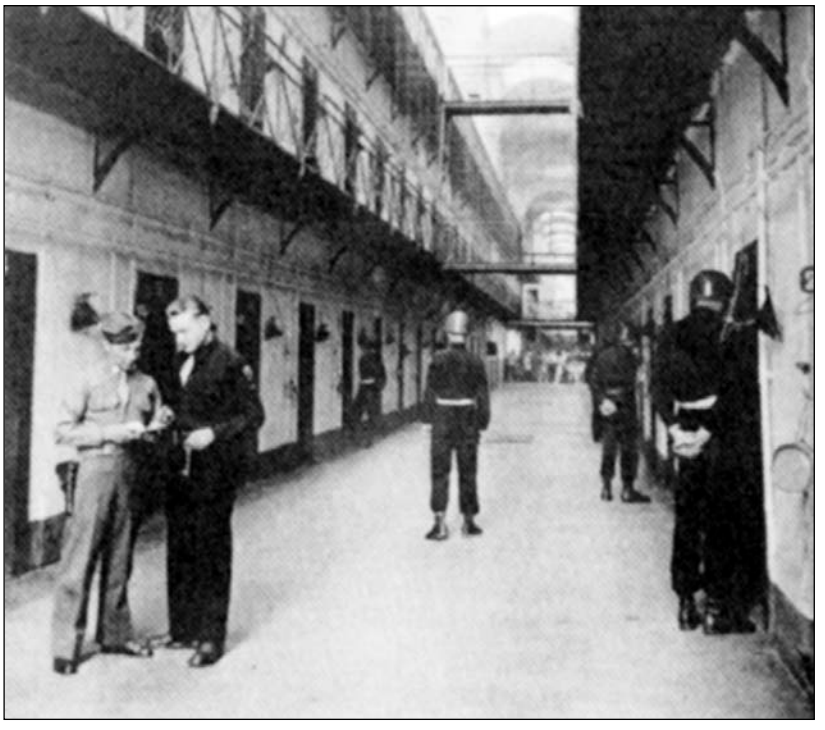
As a uniformed officer, *Obersturmfuehrer* (1st Lt.) Kuklane organized survivors to recover the corpses and prepare them for mass cremation. As an experienced soldier, he knew how to take cover when 311 U.S. B-17s dropped another 771 tons of bombs on the survivors and rescue workers shortly after noon on February 14. He was working in the center of the destroyed inner city about 1,000 feet from the River Elbe when the U.S. bombers returned.

Judging from the number of people he knew had been living in the destroyed inner city of Dresden, August estimated that some 600,000 people were killed during the two-day Anglo-American firebombing. He spent four days working round-the-clock recovering the bodies of the dead.

"We stacked them like bricks," he recalled. "I saw thousands and thousands of dead people but did not find a single person in uniform. They were all civilians."

Kuklane recalled the body of a heavy set woman wearing white stockings which they barely managed to place on the pile of corpses after several attempts and with great difficulty. The image of the woman's legs clad in white stockings and dangling from the top of the pile remained stuck in his memory.

Years later in America, he saw a photo of the same pile of



PHOTOS FROM THE BOOK NURNBERGER PROZESSE/NUREMBERG TRIALS BY PETER HEIGL

corpses with the woman's legs hanging from the top. This time, however, it was being used by Jewish "holocaust" propagandists claiming that these were Jewish victims of a Nazi atrocity. Kuklane, however, knew very well that these victims were the residents and refugees of Dresden, victims of the very real Anglo-American Ash Wednesday holocaust which took hundreds of thousands of innocent lives as Allied firebombs incinerated Germany's "Florence on the Elbe."

"When somebody lies so much, you can't believe the rest of the story either," August said, referring to the Jewish holocaust propaganda. "What do you believe more, their propaganda or your own eyes?"

The ground temperature in Dresden during the firebombing reached 3,600 Fahrenheit. August recalled the fate of the children. He found small bodies which had been burned so intensely that simply touching the corpses caused them to crumble into a pile of ashes.

Some of the residents of Dresden who had survived the firebombing were shot by Allied fighter aircraft that strafed the burning city. Kuklane said he saw people fleeing the city being shot by low-flying aircraft, which he identified as British.

"Dresden was the world's most beautiful city," Kuklane said. "Every house was a work of art."

DISPLACED PERSON

After the war, rumors circulated that former SS men would be sentenced to lengthy prison sentences. Soldiers were to get 10 years; sergeants, 25; and higher officers, 50 years in prison. Fearful of the occupier's revenge, Kuklane hid his Waffen SS documents and his *Solbuch*, a soldier's identification book, on a farm in Neuhammer am Kweiss in Schleswig-Holstein.

Since the Republic of Estonia had fallen into the hands of the Soviets, he and some 2,000 Estonian Waffen SS soldiers residing in Germany had no place to go. As displaced persons (DPs), they camped in the woods near Ukleisee in Schleswig-Holstein from May to September 1945.

"I could have just walked away but being a disciplined person, used to law and order, I turned myself in to the English army," August said. Hunger was the worst enemy after the war and many people simply starved to death. He was a voluntary British prisoner-of-war at Borghorst in Schleswig-Holstein until February 1946.

He remembers that even as prisoners of war, the Estonian men enjoyed good relations with the English. The Britons knew that these young men were not Germans and were ready to release them had someone not said, "Look under their arms."

All SS men bore tattoos under their arms, where each man had his blood type tattooed. Sure enough, the Englishmen found that the Estonians were tattooed and heeded the warning: "Don't let them go; they are the most dangerous group," as August recalled during our last interview in January 2006.

After this unlucky turn of the events, the Estonian Waffen SS prisoners were sent to Belgium to another British prison camp, which was "not a very good place to be," August said. In the old barracks at Zedelgham, they barely survived on a starvation diet.

Local people, out of sympathy, would come by the camp's fence and toss bread to the prisoners. There was a rule that as former officers, the prisoners could not be forced to work. In order to keep them busy, the prisoners were made to fill a railway car with dirt and then empty it, over and over.

NUREMBERG TRIALS

After being released from the prison in Belgium, August was able to contact his Uncle Elmar, who had been a captain in the Waffen SS. Elmar took August to a DP camp in Wiesbaden, Germany. To hide his identity, August went by the name Agu, a shortening of August. Within 10 days he found a job as a carpenter where he worked for seven months. Finding a job was never difficult for August.

In 1946 his DP camp was moved to Kassel, where he was drafted into the U.S. occupation force and given a black uniform. After two months, he was called to headquarters for an interview and offered a job as a military guard in Nuremberg.

Nuremberg

Upon viewing these photos, August Kuklane identified them as such: (left to right) An Estonian guard looks into the cell of a prisoner during the Nuremberg trials. The Estonians' uniforms were black, with white belts and light blue helmets. Center, a view of Wing No. 1 of the Nuremberg prison showing the Estonian prison guards who have all been asked to turn their backs to the camera in this posed photograph. Kuklane speculated they were asked to shield their faces so no one would recognize the Estonians as former Waffen SS soldiers. An American officer poses with another guard in the foreground. Left, an Estonian guard is shown on patrol at the prison at Nuremberg. The Estonians served as guards until the day executions were scheduled. They were then replaced with Allied guards.

The American officer asked Kuklane, "Captain, do you want to have your bars back?"

August, hoping to hide his military past, pretended he did not understand. "I have done nothing wrong," he said.

"We know more about you than you think," the American replied.

The fact that he had been a lieutenant in the Waffen SS was apparently known to the Americans and Kuklane was made a captain in the U.S. army. Instead of golden bars, he was given red bars on a black U.S. uniform.

Capt. Kuklane was relocated to Fuerth, the town adjacent to Nuremberg, where the war crimes trial for the captured Nazi leaders was to be held.

PACKING & CRATING

In Fuerth-Nuremberg Kuklane worked as an interpreter for the U.S. Military Police because he spoke four languages: German, English, Russian and Estonian.

In Nuremberg, there happened to be an Estonian lady in her early 30s, a Miss Tanner, who was personnel chief for the U.S. occupation forces. "She chose all Estonian boys as guards," August said.

"Miss Tanner made the connection and the Americans trusted her," he said. Officially the Estonians were volunteers, displaced persons like many others after the war. Miss Tanner knew that the Estonian boys had Waffen SS backgrounds, but the Americans did not seem to care. They needed them for their military training and their language skills. When they were hired, one of the commanders had been heard saying, "Why not the best?"

With about 1,000 other young Estonians, August belonged to the 4221 Company serving under the U.S. occupation authority. About 90% of these men were former Waffen SS, he said.

The Estonian prison guards at Nuremberg wore black uniforms with white belts and light blue helmets. August recalled the names of some of them: Johannes Sommer, Konstantin Reiman, Viktor Vinkman, Harri Vaerder, Ferdinand Rikka, and Harri Must.

August told the story how during the Independence Day parade on July 4, 1946, a U.S. general had watched the 4221 Company marching and said excitedly, "Man, aren't they marching well!"

"They are all former SS," a Polish general standing beside him scoffed. The American general responded: "I don't care what they are. They are wonderful."

"It was rather common that the Estonian soldiers spoke fluent German and English. They were literate, unlike the Polish soldiers, and had excellent military training," August said about the 240-260 Estonians who worked as guards in six-hour shifts during the Nuremberg Trials from 1946 to 1949. These Estonians lived in the former *Reichspartei* barracks.

"We were treated very well by the Americans," August said. Other Estonian soldiers, who served as guards at U.S. warehouses and other American facilities lived in the barracks behind the former Nazi Rally Ground.

In Nuremberg, Kuklane was in charge of the U.S. military's department of packing and crating where he supervised the moving of the household property of U.S. personnel and others involved in the Nuremberg Trials. During the trials he oversaw the packing and crating of the court documents, which are held today in 17 steel cases in The Hague in Holland.

Kuklane described how U.S. occupation forces confiscated the property of wealthy German families. "The Americans took hundreds of houses in well-to-do areas like Erlenstegen," he said. "The Americans made their own law. They took everything."

The wealthy German families who were evicted from their homes were given only two hours to evacuate. The Germans could take with them only what belongings they could carry. As head of the packing and crating department, August worked under a Gen. Martin, and had 40 people working under him.

When the Americans who had lived in the German homes returned to the U.S. or moved on, Kuklane and his men were called to pack and crate "their" belongings, which often included the property of the German family in whose house they had lived.

"Sometimes I was able to save millions since I could decide what stayed and what went," August said. "Whenever possible, I

tried to save as much as I could for the Germans. But often the houses were totally cleaned out, leaving only the four walls behind."

During the Nuremberg Trials, August remained chief of the packing and crating department at the Nuremberg Military Post, which was located in Fuerth. He had 17 or 18 men working under him, including a few Latvians. They packed the documents from the Nuremberg Trials into 47 large crates (30" x 30" x 48") to be shipped to The Hague.

Since August was a captain in the U.S. Army, he was able to keep his private quarters in the *Reichspartei* barracks until 1949. He frequently took leftover food and white bread to give to the starving German children who were always waiting for him on the streets. "I was a very popular guy," August said with a broad smile.

The Estonian guards of the prisoners at Nuremberg were only replaced by American soldiers the night before the executions were carried out in the prison gymnasium behind the courthouse on October 16, 1946.

Kuklane said those sentenced to death at Nuremberg were hanged without a neck-breaking drop and that the executions were extremely brutal and slow. The quickest execution took 18 minutes, he said, while the slowest, that of former Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, took 24 minutes.

"Kuklane said those sentenced to death at Nuremberg were hanged without a neck-breaking drop and that the executions were extremely brutal and slow. The quickest execution took 18 minutes."

Asked about the torturous execution of the prisoners at Nuremberg, Dr. Klaus Kastner, author of several books on the Nuremberg Trials, told THE BARNES REVIEW: "This story is probably true. They were more strangled than hanged. This is evident from the red, green, and yellow colors in their faces and is confirmed by the two German witnesses of the executions."

There are no known photos of the executions. The bodies of the deceased were taken to Munich, where they were cremated under false names. Their ashes were dumped into a tributary of the Isar River at Koventzbach, four miles south of Munich, Kastner said.

THE FAMILY'S FATE

On March 25, 1949, the members of the Kuklane family who remained in Estonia were deported in one of the brutal Soviet mass deportations. The so-called "kulak" class of land owners was seen as a major obstacle to the communist plan of collectivization and had to be removed. This plan resulted in the mass confiscation of private land and property.

The Kuklane family was separated for years to come. Every member of the family was sent to a different prison or forced labor camp. August's brothers were sent to slave labor camps in Siberia: Valter to Vorkuta; Viktor to Karaganda; and Hugo to Kemerovo. His elderly and invalid mother was sent to a slave labor camp by the frigid Arctic Ocean while his father languished in a camp for invalids near Narva.

Amazingly, all the Kuklane family members survived the slave labor camps and returned to Vooru in 1956, except for August who, as a veteran of a Baltic Waffen SS Unit of the German army, was unable to return to Soviet-occupied Estonia.

In early 1957, August, who now lived in America, learned through the Red Cross that his parents were still alive.

Shortly after returning from the prison camps, however, his mother and father died. The Kuklane home had been totally dismantled by the communists, who had left only a small barn in which the family had dried their grain. The walls and parts of the family home had been taken apart and used to build the "House of the Red Army" in the nearby provincial capital of Vooru.

AMERICA

Having purchased a $42 ticket on a U.S. troop ship, August arrived in New York on the *General Muir* on December 15, 1950. He arrived in America with only 7 cents in his pocket, which a friendly German sailor had given him. A farmer from Pennsylvania named Fischer had sponsored him to come to America.

The farmer happened to own farm equipment very similar to that which the Kuklane family had owned on their farm in Estonia. Mr. Fisher was very surprised to see that August knew how to operate and maintain his Swedish thresher and could even repair it. Fischer had oil wells on his property run by Deering motors, which August was also familiar with, so he wound up maintaining Fischer's oil rigs for $1 a day.

Kuklane eventually started his own construction company and settled in rural Maryland outside Baltimore where he built his own home.

August is survived by his wife Renate (née Rottker) of Berlin-Tempelhof. August and Renate met and married in America and have four children and many grandchildren. He is also survived by his two brothers, Valter and Hugo, who live in Voorumaa, Estonia.

Having witnessed so much history, Kuklane remained a "history nut" all his life. He was an avid reader and longtime subscriber of THE BARNES REVIEW. He was also a distributor of *The Spotlight* (a populist weekly newspaper, now defunct) and *American Free Press.*

Every time we would visit August and Renate, we would raise our glasses to his favorite toast, "As young as we are today, we shall never meet again." ❖

CHRISTOPHER BOLLYN is an independent journalist with *American Free Press* and is married to Helje Kaskel of Estonia. Together they investigate suppressed subjects such as the hidden history of World War II, the events of 9/11, depleted uranium, electronic vote fraud, and the unexplained 1994 sinking of the Baltic ferry *Estonia.* The parents of two children, they have produced *ABC Zoo,* a colorful book with charming watercolors and clever rhymes for young readers, which can be seen and ordered through www.bollynbooks.com. The authors can be contacted by mail through American Free Press, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Soviet Space Fakery

According to Internet sources, a Soviet film and photographs purporting to be of Aleksei Arkhipovich Leonov's 1964 space walk were faked for propaganda reasons, as the blurred TV images were just not considered good enough for this historic event. One photo is so patently faked as to be ridiculous; in the background it shows trillions of stars and a couple of galaxies. This preposterous propaganda surrounding the Soviet space flights detracts significantly from the actual events. Decades passed before the Soviets finally admitted that Yuri Alekseevich Gagarin had actually ejected from Vostok-1. They lied and covered up to camouflage their inadequacies. After more than 40 years of deceit, many space historians feel it is high time a factual account of the early Soviet space program be written and published to dispel the rumors. What, for example, is the truth about Valentina Tereshkova's alleged flight in 1963?

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Not Every Indian Likes Gandhi

In India, the world's largest democracy, the leaders of the fast-growing Dalit movement have nothing good to say about Mohandas K. Gandhi. Gandhi is in fact one of the most hated Indian leaders in the hierarchy of those considered enemies of India's Dalits or "untouchables" (850 million persons). According to *The Ambedkar Journal*, the first publication on the Internet to address the Dalit question from the Dalits' viewpoint, Gandhi was a "high caste" Indian. High castes represent a small minority in India, some 10-15% of the population, yet they dominate Indian society. Gandhi's main critic and political opponent, a Dr. Ambedkar, the first Dalit in history to receive an education, authored the Indian Constitution. Most TBR readers are familiar with Gandhi's much-touted hunger strike against the so-called Poona Pact in 1933. The matter that Gandhi was protesting, nearly unto death, was a proviso in the draft Indian Constitution, proposed by the British, that reserved the right of Dalits to elect their own leaders. Hence it is understandable that Gandhi is not too popular among the Dalit people of India.

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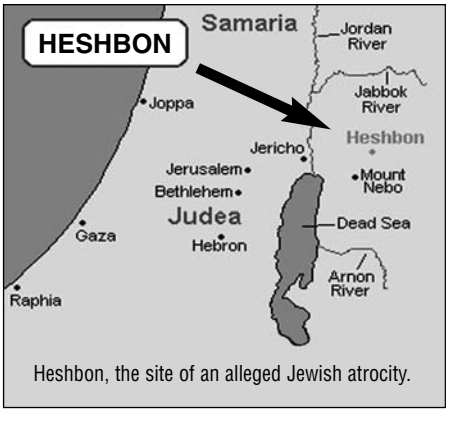
Was the Holocaust Unique?

Is there a statute of limitations on holocausts? If there is not, should the state of Israel be asked to pay reparations to the survivors of Jewish-sponsored holocausts? Here are several described in the Old Testament (Jewish Torah): "And we utterly destroyed them, as we did unto Sihon, king of Heshbon, utterly destroying the men, women and children, of every city." (Deut. 3:6) "And we took all his cities at that time, and utterly destroyed the men, and the women and the little ones, of every city, we left none to remain." (Deut. 2:34) Many other such cases could be cited, but we leave it to the reader to check it out, in any Bible.



Heshbon, the site of an alleged Jewish atrocity.

Oldest Star Chart Found

What has been called the most ancient known image of a star pattern, a picture of the Orion constellation, has been identified by scientists on a tablet of ivory some 32,500 years old. The piece of mammoth tusk (right), found in the Ach Valley in the Danube region, contains a carving of a humanoid figure with arms and legs positioned in the same pose as Orion, the hunter. The identification was made by Dr. Michael Rappenglueck, formerly of the University of Munich. Dr. Rappenglueck is famous for his pioneering work spotting prehistoric solar calendars painted on the walls of caves. At left he is shown investigating the caves of Lascaux, France, with a BBC News team.

BBC NEWS PHOTO

U.S. War Crimes on the 'Highways of Death'

American war crimes committed in Gulf War I are coming to light. Said former Attorney General Ramsey Clark: "It has never happened in history that a nation that has won a war has been held accountable for atrocities committed in preparing for and waging that war. We intend to make this one different. What took place was the use of technological material to destroy a defenseless country. From 125,000 to 300,000 people were killed. . . . We recognize our role in history is to bring the transgressors to justice." The "Highways of Death" are the two Kuwaiti roadways littered with remains of 2,000 mangled Iraqi military vehicles and the charred bodies of tens of thousands of Iraqi soldiers, who were withdrawing from Kuwait on February 26 and 27, 1991 in compliance with UN resolutions. U.S. planes immobilized the convoy by disabling vehicles at its front and rear, then bombing and strafing the traffic jam for hours. More than 2,000 vehicles and tens of thousands of charred and dismembered bodies littered the miles of highway. The rapid incineration of human beings suggests the use of napalm, phosphorus or other incendiary bombs outlawed under the 1977 Geneva Protocols. This murderous attack occurred after Saddam Hussein announced a complete troop withdrawal from Kuwait in compliance with UN Resolution 660. Such a massacre of withdrawing Iraqi soldiers violates the Geneva Convention of 1949, common article 3, which outlaws the killing of soldiers who "are out of combat." There are, in addition, strong indications that many of those killed were Palestinian and Kuwaiti civilians trying to escape the impending siege of Kuwait City.

General Patton & De-Nazification 1944-1946

By Dan Michaels

Almost immediately after the death of President Roosevelt in April 1945 the U.S. government turned its attention to meeting the Communist menace. Many OSS (Office of Strategic Services) officers, who were already engaged in implementing the punitive Morgenthau Plan and the Pentagon's JCS 1067 Directive in the U.S. Occupation Zone, were sorely disappointed to have their efforts at German denazification and reeducation first curtailed and then terminated by the new Truman Administration. One such disillusioned would-be "reeducator" was Captain Arthur D. Kahn, a well-educated left-liberal ideologue from New York. Kahn publicly proclaimed that our Military Government in Germany, especially our proconsul in Bavaria, General George Patton, was deliberately retaining old and even installing new Nazis in the Bavarian civil governments instead of throwing them out as the FDR and Eisenhower directives had originally ordered. In his recently published book *An Experiment in Occupation* Kahn resurrects those past U.S. occupation policies and the American military's opposition to them.[1] So critical was Captain Kahn of the U.S. occupation policy in Germany as it metamorphosed from anti-Nazi to anti-Communist between 1944 and 1946 that his book might better have been titled *The Lamentations of a Disillusioned OSS Officer.*

GEN. PATTON

In France in mid-1944 Captain Kahn first served in the Psychological Warfare Division (PW) attached to the U.S. Twelfth Army Group interrogating Russian and German POWs in liaison with the British 21st Army Group at Brussels. Subsequently, he acted as a special investigator in the American Occupation Zone where he was made chief editor of intelligence of the Information Control Division (ICD) of the Office of Military Government (OMGUS). As Kahn relates his experience, he did not become aware of a policy conflict in Washington and at Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) between the OSS-sponsored Psychological Warfare Division and the Military Government (MG) until late 1944. As it turned out, Captain Kahn himself was caught in the middle of an Orwellian change in Western policy. The Zeitgeist, which for a decade had been unconditionally anti-German and pro-Russian, was in the process of being reversed. Now, Stalinist Russia was being seen as the enemy and it would not be long before rump Germany was being besought to join with the Western Allies against the Soviet Union.

One of Kahn's earliest recommendations (late 1944) to his Psychological Warfare command was to attempt to provoke a revolt or insurgency within Germany where all but the most stubborn were assumed to have seen that the war was drawing to its inevitable bitter end. However, to Kahn's disappointment, the MG mindful of the Communist-led insurgencies in Germany after World War I rejected the recommendation outright. Later, starting in Aachen, the first major city captured by the Allies, and continuing in all subsequent cities captured, the MG consistently overruled Kahn's recommendations to appoint anti-Nazis in positions of authority. Kahn would even have preferred to appoint political prisoners (KZlers) recently freed from the concentration camps to govern German cities. Kahn also favored the eviction of German families from their homes and the transference of the homes to concentration camp inmates. In all these instances Kahn—to his great

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disillusionment and increasing awareness that U.S. occupation policy was no longer following President Roosevelt's wishes—was overruled by the military commanders on the scene.

Captain Kahn's duties included the interrogation of both German and Russian POWs and civilian workers then present in France and Germany. In interrogating German POWs in the many makeshift, open-air holding pens, Kahn was annoyed to find many unrepentant Nazis. Kahn did not object to the obvious miserable conditions in these POW pens, nor to the starvation of the prisoners, nor to reminding any of the Germans that they were a conquered people. Kahn writes:

> Early next day (September 1944) we arrived in a drenching downpour at the newly established Third Army PWE outside the village of Toul. The compound extended across a vast meadow bordered by dense woods from which German stragglers were emerging almost hourly to surrender. On all sides as far as I could see, thousands of prisoners huddled under rain-soaked blankets or, without cover, shivered beside sputtering campfires. (p. 6)

Captain Kahn—consistent with President Roosevelt's policy—was much more comfortable dealing with the Communist envoys associated with the Soviet Partisans in France, seeking to "repatriate" Vlassovites and other Russian POWs in France and Germany. Soviet agents had apparently been parachuted into France since mid-1943 to join up with the Communist-led franc tireurs et partisans (FTP) in order to organize the thousands of Soviet citizens working with the Germans into partisan units.

General George S. Patton knew the grave threat the Soviet Union and a unified Communist China posed to the Western and Asian worlds. He suggested that German veterans be armed and trained to fight with Western forces, if need be, against any Soviet invasion of Europe. Additionally, Patton was no supporter of punitive treatment against German civilians. Patton's views brought him into conflict with the likes of Captain Arthur D. Kahn, who believed the German people should be punished severely, their homes seized and given to concentration camp survivors. Kahn, whose views were not unique, also believed that the Germans needed "re-education." Kahn suggested releasing political prisoners, Communists and other anti-Germans and placing them in positions of political power. After Kahn's calls for Patton's reprimand and dismissal failed, he resigned, disgusted that his "de-Nazification" policies were seemingly being discarded. Above, Patton stops to think as he confers with a subordinate on a road in Italy in late World War II.

Not knowing what fate awaited repatriated Russians in the Soviet Union, Captain Kahn would address the various groups assembled (usually Russian, but occasionally Estonian, Latvian, and Polish):

> I greet you, Allies! You are now free from captivity, free from fear. From us Americans you will receive treatment that people of a brave ally deserve. Until we can arrange your return to your Homeland, you must organize yourselves into disciplined units so as to travel with minimal disorder on the way to Marseilles, where you will disembark for Odessa and your homeland. (p. 10)

Kahn, totally oblivious to what awaited these displaced persons in their homeland (the Gulag and the firing squad), could not understand their reluctance and absolute refusal to accept the invitation. [See *The East Came West*, $19.95 from TBR BOOK CLUB.—Ed.] Poor Captain Kahn was simply following Allied policy to turn over all Russians and other East Europeans to the Soviet authorities. The sole reward for those accepting repatriation would be incarceration or burial in his or her native land.

"Captain Kahn was following Allied policy to turn over all Russians and other East Europeans to the Soviet authorities. The sole reward for those accepting repatriation would be incarceration or burial in his native land."

Invited to participate in the November 7 celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution by one of his Soviet contacts, Kahn spoke to the gathering using phrases like "the glorious revolution . . . the first Socialist state . . . the Fascist barbarians . . . the unity of the peace-loving peoples of the world. . . ." In gratitude for his services the Soviet agent pinned the Red Guard medal on the chest of the proud American. (p. 12)

In an amusing sidelight, Kahn relates his experience in Brussels in January 1945 where he was on TDY liaisoning with our "democratic" British allies. Dining in the officer's mess, which was like a Mayfair club, Kahn was startled to see Other Ranks (enlisted men) in tails serving the officers. When none of the officers spoke to him or even introduced themselves, Kahn thought he was encountering British snobbery at its worst. He at first attributed it to British upper class anti-Semitism, he being a Jew. Appalled by this behavior, the seemingly shunned American captain angrily told the officer sitting next to him that he considered the behavior of the British officers utterly boorish. When the officer explained that according to British upper-class custom, a stranger simply does not exist until formally introduced, Captain Kahn was finally placated.

Kahn's' personal letters to his mother are often more informative than his official reports. For example, Kahn writes his mother: "The food situation is critical. The German people have only enough to eat to keep them going, they must spend all their time grubbing for fuel and food, they are numb from the barbaric bombings that we have brought against them. Bombings in which we buried 50,000 in Darmstadt, 35,000 in Kassel, 10,000 in Wuerzburg, 25,000 in Pforzheim, 15,000 in Mainz—in a single air raid in each case." (p. 94) In other letters he describes the pathetic situation in the schools—ruined facilities, no books, children in rags, etc etc. (p. 94 & 178)

Perhaps the most amusing exchange of letters occurred in July 1945 upon Kahn's return to Bad Nauheim from an inspection trip to Munich, the largest occupied city in General Patton's command. Captain Kahn wrote: "We found the city government as corrupt as can be. The Americans are doing about as bad a job in collaborating with the Nazis as can be imagined. I get less and less proud every day of being an American with what I see." (p. 90)

To which his obviously wise mother, tired of his constant complaints and lamentations, in her answering letter chides him for his "unpatriotic" outburst and for his "immature" indignation at his superiors.

It was precisely in Munich after his inspection of General Patton's command that Captain Kahn was instrumental in bringing pressure on General Eisenhower, an old friend and comrade-in-arms of Patton, to first reprimand him and then relieve him of his command. It was general knowledge that General Patton did not want PW officers snooping around his command and that he openly admired the Germans as the only people in Europe who could manage and get things done. Nor did the general conceal his disdain, contempt really, for the Russians and Jews he saw in Europe.

Obviously, with such views he had as many enemies as admirers. One such enemy was an unnamed general on Patton's staff who encouraged Kahn's PW division to go to Munich and "dig up as much dirt as you can. I want to crack Patton's military government wide open. Let's put this son-of-a-bitch in his place." And so they did.

General Patton had relied primarily on the advice of Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, the Prince Archbishop of Bavaria, and the mostly Catholic clergy for staffing the German civilian administration. Whereas the PW division of OSS relied heavily on the *Fragebogen* (questionnaire)[2] to weed out and eliminate all Germans who had had any association with Nazi organizations, the clergy took a more philosophical view, or as Spinoza put it *sub specie eternitatis* (under the aspect of eternity). Essentially, the clergy held that a man's inner Christianity could not be judged by his party membership. It tended to treat both Communist and National Socialist Catholics simply as Catholics. In other words, the clergy dealt with the inner soul of man and not his external politics, realizing that political party affiliation was in most cases simply a matter of circumstances. And the civilian administrations in Bavaria functioned quite efficiently, which was all General Patton required. With Patton's encouragement, the Cardinal and his collaborators proclaimed the slogan "Ordnungszelle Bayern" (Bavaria, Cell or Order). Naturally, Captain Kahn and his superiors found this emphasis on Christianity unacceptable.

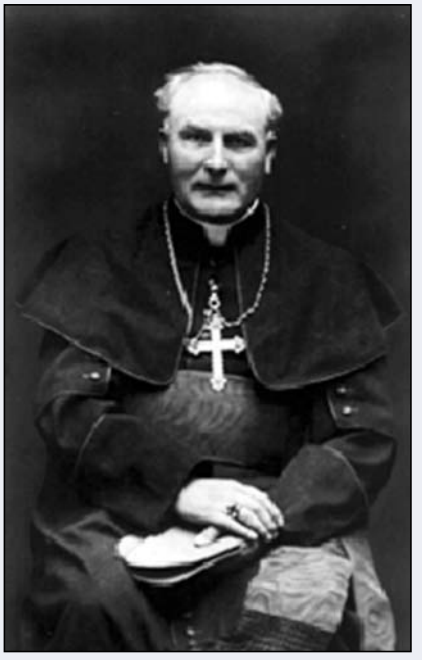
Because General Patton was convinced that the United States sooner or later would have to wage war against the Soviet Union, he was lenient with groups of surrendering Germans, permitting

them to turn in their weapons and return to their homes. Contrary to Allied policy, Patton, as the war drew to an end, permitted some 80,000 German soldiers under the command of General Erwin Engelbrecht to come over from the Eastern Front to surrender to the Americans. After disarming and caring for them, Patton allowed them to disperse to their homes. Patton was so convinced of an impending war with the Russians that he actually kept certain intact SS-units of the *Goetz von Berlichingen* 17th SS-Panzer Grenadier Division ready for combat. All of these actions, as well as his public insulting comments about Russians and Jews, made General Patton anathema to the PW division and the OSS in general.[3] On August 11, 1945 Captain Kahn fired off a written complaint to his superiors to the effect that General Patton was disregarding and flaunting the stated Occupation Goals. Entitled "Munich, Lack of Democracy Brings Disillusionment," the official complaint reached General Eisenhower and the press. On August 23, Eisenhower summoned Patton to Frankfurt, where he was reprimanded. In early September, American Jewish organizations registered their complaints against General Patton's administration and on September 28 Eisenhower again called his old friend Patton to Frankfurt and ordered him to fire many of the Germans he had installed in the civilian government. Then, on October 2, 1945, after further complaints, Patton was relieved of the command of the Third Army and assigned to a non-existent phantom command.

Even after General Patton's removal, Captain Kahn continued expressing his dissatisfaction with the Army's shift from anti-Nazism to anti-Communism and the gradual abandonment of Roosevelt's goals. Kahn was so annoyed with the Military Government's general occupation policies that he even began to denigrate the quality of the GIs serving in the occupation. Kahn: "The original error of not putting anti-Fascists into positions of authority is wreaking its damage. . . . Our troops are the most ill-disciplined of all the occupation forces. There is drunkenness, assault, robbery, and wanton destruction." (p. 145)

Worse still in Captain Kahn's eyes was the fact that the troops not only paid no attention to the no fraternization policy but were actually cordial, even friendly, to German civilians. To Kahn's horror a poll of troop attitudes in October 1945 revealed that 19% of the respondents believed the Germans were justified in starting the war while 21% were not certain; 59% of the GIs were convinced that Hitler had done a lot of good for Germany; 24% said the Germans had a good argument when they said as Europe's most efficient country Germany had a right to dominance on the continent; 12% (with 16% undecided) believed that some races were superior to others; 18% of the troops believed that Hitler's persecution of the Jews was justified; and a large percentage absolved the mass of Germans of responsibility for concentration camp atrocities. (p. 135) Even more distressing, Kahn reports, was that another poll taken in March 1947 revealed that 60% of the German population remained strongly anti-Semitic.

Captain Kahn submitted his resignation in May 1946 and returned stateside in June 1946. Surprisingly, Captain Kahn makes no further mention of General Patton after his removal nor does he say anything of Auschwitz, homicidal gas chambers, the Nuremberg Tribunal, and the rest.



His Eminence Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber (1869-1952) was Roman Catholic archbishop of Munich for 35 years, from 1917 to his death in 1952. In 1921 he became a cardinal, with the title of cardinal priest of Saint Anastasia, and at his death was the last surviving cardinal appointed by Pope Benedict XV. He ordained the future Pope Benedict XVI as a priest in Munich in 1951. Faulhaber served as a priest in Wuerzburg from 1892 until 1910 when he was appointed bishop of Speyer, serving there for six years. Faulhaber was a key figure in the reconciliation between the Roman Catholic Church and the Nazis. On April 1, 1933, the violent boycott of Jewish businesses took place and a week later Jews were banned from the German civil service. At a meeting of the Bavarian Council of Ministers in April of 1933, Cardinal Faulhaber issued an order to the clergy to support the new regime in which he (Faulhaber) said he "had confidence." Patton relied on the advice of Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber (above) and the mostly Catholic clergy for staffing the German civilian administration.

POSTSCRIPT

There can be no doubt General Patton was an audacious, flamboyant individual, often difficult to control, but he was an American hero and could not be ignored. Moreover, his anti-Communism and many of his prejudices were shared by many Americans who also opposed President Roosevelt's punitive policies and held the British and the Jews largely responsible for America's entry into the war. But whereas Patton's audacity served the general well on the battlefield, it proved a liability in

peacetime, when it was often viewed as insubordination.

General Patton, a World War II hero, did condone the presence of Nazis in the administration of the devastated cities, just as Colonel "Wild" Bill Donovan, a World War I hero and later head of the OSS, also condoned the presence of Communist agents in his organization, and for the same reason, namely, to get the job done. Indeed, the OSS soon became known as the "Office of Soviet Stooges" when some of its activities and some of its employees were exposed. It had to be disbanded shortly after the war and its functions taken over by the newly established Central Intelligence Agency.[4]

General Patton did release many German POWs as soon as he could rather than keep them in open-air death pens. It is estimated that more Germans died after the country surrendered (POW camps, during the expulsions from the East, suicides and murders, starvation) than during the war itself.

General Patton wanted to retain certain German military units for a possible war against the Soviet Union just as General Eisenhower a few years later as Supreme Commander welcomed German units into NATO, after which followed a 50-year Cold War against the USSR.

A few months after Patton was relieved of command of the 3rd Army and after his request for a transfer to the Pacific Theater was refused, General Patton was involved in a three-vehicle accident on December 9, 1945, suffering a broken neck.

Following a lengthy investigation into the accident, investigator Ladislas Farago concluded that the official probe into the fatal accident was not thorough and left questions open. However, he still believed it was an accident and not a murder plot. It was attributed to the carelessness of both the driver of Patton's vehicle and the driver of the truck that crashed into the general's Cadillac. Patton suffered a broken neck in the crash and later died in the hospital of complications. Farago was troubled by the fact that little or nothing is known about the driver of the truck and that a substitute driver was at the wheel of Patton's vehicle. His regular driver had been returned to the States shortly before the accident.[5]

A second possible scenario for murder was advanced by Stephen Skubnik in 1993. According to Skubnik, Stalin, hearing of Patton's intentions, ordered him murdered. The accident, Skubnik continues, was set up by the Soviet NKVD in collusion with the American OSS. When Patton did not die in the accident, he was assassinated in the military hospital on December 21. The author, Skubnik, claims to have been an Army counter-intelligence agent in Germany at the time. Supposedly, informants from the Ukrainian Insurgent Army provided the tip of the planned assassination. Skubnik believes that General Sudoplatov, head of the NKVD's external assassination team, was also in Germany at the time. However, Skubnik maintains, both the NKVD agent, General Davidov, at SHAEF in Frankfurt, and OSS General Donovan dismissed his warnings.[6]

The author of this article contends that the theory of Patton's assassination is still open for debate. Above, Soviet Gen. Sudoplatov, who was head of the USSR's NKVD external assassination program, may have had Patton killed in a military hospital after he did not die in an earlier automobile "accident."

Finally, it is also quite possible that a team of Jewish avengers, associated with the DIN (*Dahm Y'Israel Nokeam*/The blood of Israel will take vengeance/; the Hebrew letters *daled, yod, nun—DIN* means "judgment") might have been involved. Known to have contacts with the OSS, they prowled the German countryside in 1945 murdering suspected SS and other Nazis.[7]

However, as in the cases of presidents Lincoln and Kennedy, or the death of Stalin and the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, we shall never know the perpetrators for sure. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]In the early 1950s Kahn had written two books (*Betrayal: The American Occupation of Germany* and *Speak Out: American Wants Peace*) with essentially the same contents as his later *Experiment in Occupation: Witness to the Turnabout—Anti-Nazi to Cold War, 1944-1946.* The Communists were so pleased with Kahn's observations that the East German government translated *Betrayal* into German (*Offiziere, Kardinaele und Konzerne: ein Amerikaner ueber Deutschland* and the Russians translated *Speak Out* into Russian (*Vyskazhis'! Amerika khochet mira*). Politically, Mr. Kahn in 1948 became an officer in Henry Wallace's Progressive Party, which of course explains much of his misplaced idealism.

[2]Gen. Patton ignored the *Fragebogen.* ("If you need these men keep them and don't worry about anything else.")

[3]Fritz Stenzel, "Mit der SS gen Osten," *Nation & Europa*, No. 3, 2006, pp. 58-61.

[4]Daniel W. Michaels, "Donovan's OSS: A Flawed Organization," TBR, Vol. VI, No. 4, 2000, pp. 17-22.

[5]Ladislas Farago, *The Last Days of Patton*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, 1981.

[6]Stephen J. Skubnik, *The Murder of General Patton*, Bennington, New Hampshire, 1993.

[7]Michael Elkins, *Forged in Fury*, Ballantine Books, New York, NY, 1971.

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DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astro-physics and a contributor of book reviews and articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the Washington, D.C. area.

A Conference Like No Other Before

By John Tiffany

Kong Zi (*aka* Confucius) once said, in his *Analects*, circa 2,500 years ago: "Have no friends not equal to yourself." Why? Because as some grow and others do not, there can be a growing apart of those who originally were friends. New resentments can form over the increasing knowledge of the one and the ignorance of the other. Interests change; priorities change; activities and time uses vary. One person becomes "a man on a mission"—the other is reading the same old newspapers. One lives to learn more; the other wishes to drown it all out in the chitchat that used to not bore us.

This certainly applies in our dealings with those who may still like us, but are afraid to even listen to us about the burning questions of our time and for our nation. Some begin to find our relentless search for truth—wherever it takes us—and our obsession with truth as a sacred principle to be worrisome, and they invent ways to change the conversation. Some old friendships do not continue to grow.

One reason why I look forward eagerly to participating at the Labor Day conference of *American Free Press* newspaper and The Barnes Review magazine is that here I meet old and new but very real friends—people who share my values, who brave obstacles and who make sacrifices to come—and on the podium I will see real heroes: men and women who stick their neck out for the truth.

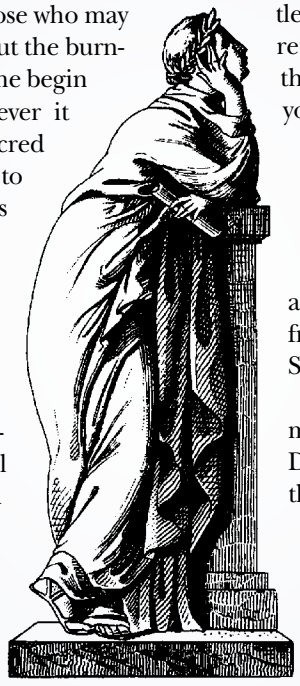
Proof: several of the speakers at our last AFP/TBR conference (Germar Rudolf and Juergen Graf) are now in prison or in passportless exile from their homeland.

There will be heroes addressing us this time too, in September 2006: Ingrid Zuendel; Michael Collins Piper, fearless exposer of the murderers of John F. Kennedy, and author of a new blockbuster he will launch at the conference; Dr. Fredrick Toeben, jailed once in Occupied Germany, but who did not "learn his lesson"—he flew boldly this year to Iran, now under the Zionist gun, to support, and teach at, Iran's groundbreaking 2006 holocaust Revisionism conference. We've also got former Rep. John Rarick of Louisiana, "an icon of our cause," of the gracious South and of the ideals of our Founding Fathers. We will also have a Mystery Guest who will be calling in from his jail cell!

We're still working on some other big-name speakers and when we have them on board, we will announce them to you in our August TBR newsletter and other special notices.

Key members of the staffs of *American Free Press* and The Barnes Review magazine will also be on stage, and attendees can meet them. I have been asked to introduce several speakers, for whom I have the utmost admiration, during the TBR day. We staffers would also love to meet those who write us their helpful and encouraging letters.

With so much persecution of truth-speakers, there is a whiff of danger in the air. No one can say what the future will bring, or when such a sterling collection of patriots will meet again, or where. Some of us on staff joke about getting "free government housing" (*aka* a jail cell).



Labor Day Weekend 2006 Sept. 1-3

This is your chance, Labor Day 2006, to see the battlers; they are not here merely to "meet, greet, eat and retreat." They are taking hits and dealing out blows on the front lines of truth. They are men and women like you and me, and they are fighters.

Neither are our conference attendees among the timid and the forgettable souls. These are the kinds of potential friends one makes and keeps for a lifetime.

When you come to our Washington-area hotel and venue site, you will be a subway stop or two away from the still very beautiful capital of the United States.

Whatever misrulers prance about D.C. at the moment, the sights, parks and historic areas of "the District" are glorious, especially by night; it is one of the most impressive cities on Earth and was designed by Pierre Dupont in the early 1800s to bedazzle and intimidate European powers, furious at the arrival of a true and revolutionary republic with its Constitution and its feisty, freedom-preserving amendments.

Between heroes, new books, new friends and a stellar world city, you may have a full-spectrum experience this fall, unforgettable for as long as you live. "These are the times that test men's souls," one can truly say since the days of the disputed 2000 election and the events of 9/11, of Iraq, and of Iran "going Revisionist." Tested and true souls, and friends of equal caliber, will be found in Washington this Labor Day weekend—at the conference of *American Free Press* and The Barnes Review.

For more information, or to put yourself on a list of people receiving the latest conference information, feel free to call either the office of The Barnes Review (202-547-5586) or *American Free Press* (202-544-5977) and ask for the person handling the conference. By the time you read this, just about all the details will be in place. ❖

CHAPTER FIVE

Hitler
For a thousand years

IN CHAPTER V OF LÉON DEGRELLE'S MEMOIRS: France and Britain have declared a phony war on Germany in September 1939, while Hitler has very really trounced Poland and Norway. As the Reich erupts against the West, Degrelle is seized as a "fifth columnist" and tortured, Rexist followers bayoneted. Holland, Belgium and France are panicked and awestruck by Germany's lightning victory. How will Germany carve up the new Europe? All say Degrelle is Hitler's man, so why are 50 German officers sleeping in his beds? Will there even be a free Belgium again?

BY GEN. LEON DEGRELLE

Never did a population experience such surprise, such panic, such "every-man-for-himself" desperation as did the French, Belgians, Dutch and Luxembourgers when the armies of the Third Reich invaded on May 10, 1940. However, in the normal way of things they should have known perfectly well what to expect. In September 1939 the defeat of the Poles had been complete. "In five days our cavalry will be in Berlin," they had proclaimed, with their Salvador Dali mustaches and eyes like carbuncles, a week before the opening of the conflict.

The Poles should have temporized, calmed their warlike spirit a bit, taken Hitler at his word and, even if they had no intention of following through, begun the previously proposed negotiations. The mud of the Polish autumn was approaching: the tidal wave that was to submerge their country in three weeks could at least have been delayed. In diplomacy, time is king. The good diplomat is he who has a suitcase full of excuses for delay.

Poland took pleasure in defying, to the point of catastrophe, a Hitler whose accomplice she had been just months earlier, when, in Teschen, she had cut herself off a thick steak from the corpse of Czechoslovakia.

But the British, who had seen their pawns defecting all over the Balkans, quickly set the Poles' heads spinning with wild promises, instead of expressing their disgust at Poland's participation in the dismemberment of the Czech territories. Britain's [imagined] self-interest had carried her far beyond any concern for morality. But in September 1939, when the Poles, stoked to white heat by London, found themselves invaded, the smooth-talking Brits appeared neither at Danzig [ethnically German] nor at Warsaw. Poland went down to ignominious defeat.

The whole world had witnessed this defeat. But the response of the Allied general staffs had been absolutely zero. Generalissimo Gamelin, as soon as it was time to fulfill his promises, on September 1, 1939, had hurried to announce solemnly that he would intervene—but added that it would take a full 23 days to cook up in the stewpot of his offices the ragout of a French relief offensive.

As for the British, it was weeks before they had unloaded on the piers of Calais the first cartons of mild (mild to European standards of the time) American cigarettes from "Tobacco Road" for their future expeditionary forces in France. They sang: "We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line./Have you any dirty washing mother dear?/We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line/'Cuz the washing day is here./Whether the weather may be wet or fine/ We'll just jog along without a care./We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line/If the Siegfried Line's still there!"

Meanwhile said uniforms were still waiting to be exhumed from their mothballs in the London depots! In any case, neither then, nor later, nor ever, did a single British combatant appear on the banks of the Vistula. It was the Soviets, and not the Brits, who, six years later, would bump the Germans out of Poland (and take it for themselves).

Meanwhile Cpl. Hitler had beaten the pretentious military chiefs of the Occident, including those of his own country. These brilliant specialists, tasseled, starred, covered with jangling medals, had thought that it would suffice, as always, to pull out of their drawers

HULTON ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGE

May 31, 1940: German Panzer Kampfwagen IV tanks cross a river during Hitler's invasion of Belgium. Degrelle's worst nightmare had come true.

the heavy dossiers in which, long before, everything had been meticulously planned. The "Bohemian" corporal had put aside these paper fantasies without any more fuss.

Their conservative strategies envisaged, in 1939, only partial operations in the north of Poland. They knew it all, of course. But the corporal, he—corporal as he was—had created in his head, out of whole cloth, the *Blitzkrieg* tactic: envelopment and firepower, the artillery of massed tanks and the artillery of massed Stukas.

The Poles barely had time to fill the fountain pens with which, upon their putative triumphal entry into Berlin, they were planning to send postcards to their dazzled girlfriends, when the Stukas, violently opening a path for several thousand tanks in formation, swooped down on all the vital points, chopping them into slices and mixing them like beefsteak tartar

From the first day of the war, all communications with the Polish interior were dead, or sentenced to death. From the first week, under the protective roof of the Luftwaffe, the enormous pincers of Hitler's armored troops rejoined from all directions in the east, forming nets, inside which, thrashing desperately, the scales on their bellies already dry, a million Polish fish were caught.

At the end of September 1939, Poland's Col. Josef Beck—who should, at that moment, have been in the process of watering his horse in Berlin along the River Spree or emptying the wine cellars at Otto Horcher's[1]—had fled to Romania, leaving high and dry his invaded and annihilated people.

A complete revolution in the *modus operandi* of warfare had just been accomplished, and blatantly, under the nose of hundreds of millions of spectators of the two hemispheres. But never mind! Why should the high officers have been impressed? A general is a general, and he knows all! A corporal is a corporal, and he knows nothing! Militarily, all the verities predicted by general staff specialists for centuries had just been liquidated. Nevertheless, they had nothing to learn from anyone, least of all from a lowly subaltern—a Bohemian thrown into the bargain! [Bohemia was the Czech-Austrian borderland from whence Hitler's ancestors came.—Ed.]

Thus it was that May 10, 1940, would find Generalissimo Gamelin stroking the feathers of his precious carrier pigeons at his general headquarters in Vincennes, seated before his outmoded and useless telephone. Meanwhile, in a prodigious union of land and air forces, all of a terrifying speed and efficiency, the armies of the "ignorant corporal" were applying for the second time a revolutionary strategy that the fools of the continental military bureaucracy had rejected with withering contempt—the Poland blitz part two.

In 11 days Gamelin's forces were cut in half, from Sedan on the Belgian border to Dunkirk on the English Channel, piercing a continent that four years of assault "by the book," from August 1914 to July 1918, had proved unable to tear apart, even by the spending of several million lives.

A hundred thousand young Germans—the only ones who, in fact, were directly engaged in the French campaign of 1940—by

applying the strategic plans of their corporal-in-chief, had sewed up 2,000 French generals (only the night before bursting with self-importance) and 2 million of their soldiers, scruffy and shamefaced, whom a new science of war had just rudely squashed.

Yet to warn them there already had been not only the Polish encirclements of September 1939 but also the Norwegian lightning war of April 1940. There, too, everything had been new. In the Chancellery of Berlin, Cpl. Hitler was seen holding the heads of all the units in breathless admiration for two hours in front of a huge wall map of Scandinavia, including even his commanders of battalions. They all were going to play a part in his Norwegian landing vision. It was of an unprecedented audacity, and Hitler had worked it out in detail in the most rigorous secrecy.

Imagine it! When before Hitler three or four massive, monocled generals would expect to receive their typed orders in 12 copies, this time a commander without gold epaulettes was explaining in person to each officer going into action his precise role, showing it to him on the map, and making him repeat the instructions aloud. A plentiful buffet was spread in the room, from which each one, without formality, grabbed a sandwich as he pleased when hungry and ate it out of hand a few feet away from the Fuehrer of the Reich.

Hitler himself had previously secretly reconnoitered, by boat, the whole length of the coast he was to invade. Agent 007—James Bond—himself could have done no better! The young officers left the Chancellery dazzled at having been received with such simplicity by the supreme commander of their army.

Hitler himself had previously secretly reconnoitered, by boat, the whole length of the coast he was to invade. Agent 007—James Bond—himself could have done no better!

They were screwed up tight to fighting pitch, having seen that the affair had been prepared with care by a connoisseur who was also an ace soldier. In a few days the operation was sewn up, while the Franco-British expeditionary corps, although set in motion before that of Hitler, was immobilized by heavy baggage, feet frozen in the snow and skulls broken by bombs from the Stukas. All the glorious plans and prognostications of the super-specialists of the Western general staffs had gone up in a puff of German smoke. Gamelin's generals, seven months after the fall of Warsaw, had been ridiculed by the facts a second time, smothered in an "art of war" as monumental as the pyramids of Egypt.

Never mind! Despite Norway, in the salons of Vincennes they continued to exchange their witticisms concerning this grotesque corporal who pretended to know more than the professionals of military science, theoretical and applied! Said professionals, after a month of campaign in France, found themselves like Gen. Henri Giraud—exhausted, collar unbuttoned, on the lawn of a prison camp—or instead, having raced bellies to the ground for 500 miles southward to the Franco-Spanish border, and drenched with sweat and panting, their belts loosened and gasping painfully for breath, mere refugees in the last chateaux in the massive Pyrenees.

Millions of refugees, overcome with folly, had traveled, in eight days, a distance it took cycling's Tour de France, with great care, a month to cover.[2] Haggard, exhausted, they had left the roadways of their exile strewn with suitcases, astrakhan coats and grandmothers dead of exhaustion whose abandoned cadavers putrefied in the sun among the blackened quarters of horses and cows.

They had been the living—or more accurately, dying—image of an old petrified world, which was being submerged by a new world, of new bodies and new spirits. It was not a defeat; it was a burial—the burial of a Europe ruled by the pope. It was the eruption of a generation that observed the universe with new eyes.

The young Germans might still, one day, be crushed and destroyed in their turn—and they would be. But they had brought about the irreversible liquidation of an epoch, beautiful, perhaps for the affluent such as Boni de Castellane,[3] and for those eager to read pederasts such as Marcel Proust. But for others, it had been a sinister and cadaverous epoch, and to us it was already surrounded by clouds of blowflies when old Marshall Philippe Pétain, chewing his mustache, hoisted his white flag for France at the end of June 1940.

Hitler, in Paris for the first time in his life, had lifted his nose toward the cupola of the Paris Opera and lowered it at the porphyry tomb of Napoleon, a rose-colored barque at anchor in a basin of gray marble. The swastika was deploying its long scarlet-white-and-black streamers from the Arctic Ocean to the Bidassoa [A river in Basque country, whose last five miles form part of the border between France and Spain.—Ed.]. The entire Occident was stunned, dazed, not having yet comprehended, even though all was lost, that the rusty machinery of the old nations—political parties, regimes, newspapers—lay in the ditches, like scrap iron from the war materiel crushed and carbonized by the *panzers.* It seemed to everyone that no country could ever climb back from such an abyss.

An unheard-of Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle leaned over his London balcony in exile, gazing in his mind toward his fallen Marianne, a personification of France, skirts in the air, her chignon crushed, and flung to the farthest ends of her hexagonal realm. Apart from this feckless fireman without a ladder, there was neither a Frenchman, Belgian, Luxembourger nor Dutchman who believed in the resurrection of a democratic world that had been reduced to ashes in mere weeks.

"We believed Germany would be mistress of Europe for a thousand years," said the Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak, who, in July, 1940, red-faced, his bald head glistening, his clothes soaked, had gone from inn to inn, dragging his spongy rotundity sadly through the valleys of the Auvergne [the Arkansas of France, in the center of the country—Ed.].

Each one, in his fashion, had lived an adventure. One of the least amusing had been ours, that of the Rexist Belgians.

Since in France as well as in Brussels the mainstream press had repeated *ad nauseam* that we were Hitlerites, the French pounced on us in the first hour of the hostilities. They sequestered 1,200 of us and sent us off to their jails and concentration camps. We were dragged from prison to prison, handled with barbaric fury in the torture chambers, beaten a hundred times.

My jaw was shattered by blows from heavy bunches of prison keys, and my mouth held open so the jailors could urinate in it. I speak of what I underwent personally at the hands of the "freedom-loving" French. I was sentenced to death at Lille during the first week.

My 21 companions in suffering in a French prison truck were all

murdered like dogs near an outdoor bandstand in Abbeville, on May 20, 1940. None of their executioners—French military killing fellow French speakers—even knew their names. Among the victims were some females: a young girl, her mother and her grandmother. The last, before she expired, had had her chest punctured 30 times by a bayonet!

A young priest who, for the previous two days, had held against his cheek an eye that a sadistic guard had knocked out of its socket with a savage blow of his fist, was killed like the others.

No one, of our whole group of prisoners, escaped this frightful slaughter except me, only because my tormenters imagined that by torturing me—10 teeth knocked out in a single night—I would reveal Hitler's military plans—of which I was totally ignorant! My survival was thus courtesy of the French intelligence services.

The rapidity of the sudden military fall of France caused my temporary reprieve to be transformed into a prolonged survival from which I still benefit today. But finally, emerging from the French prison camps, I found myself with my arms dangling at my sides in subjection like all the others. What was going to happen? The old political, social and economic system of the West had been thrown to the ground like an old pack of cards, trampled, forever after unusable. Now what?

The armies of the Reich were camped all over the place. The German system was installed everywhere. The France of Vichy in the summer of 1940 was no more than a poor assembly of gelded ex-politicians and ignorant, superfluous generals, sitting down to dinner in second-rate hotel rooms in a hot-springs resort town, Vichy—truly symbolic of a France that herself was in hot water. Up north the Dutch people had seen their queen, hiking up her numerous skirts, flee pell-mell to London, then to distant Canada. The grand duchess of Luxembourg, decked out in a collection of 19th-century schoolteacher styles, had also gone for a holiday in the British countryside.

Between these two countries Leopold III, the king of the Belgians, a neurasthenic whose ravaged nerves paid the price for ancestral syphilis, was confined by the Reich to his chateau in the suburbs of Brussels. The only minister who had stayed at his side, Henri de Man, Belgium's former president, had ostentatiously rallied to Hitler's cause—without, however, any response from Germany. Since only the rivers, in 1940, had been left untouched, de Man contented himself with going fishing for gudgeons instead of political advantage.

The institutions of the state, the social statutes, the economy and the most elementary means of earning a living had been toppled. Petty criminals, shorn-headed beneath their caps, bare feet shod in big wooden shoes, went up to the high roads, partying, pouncing on victims, happily pillaging grocery stores. Hundreds of hospital ambulances, bulging with fleeing civilians, were stranded with their mattresses and their caged canaries in the playgrounds of schools in Languedoc or Roussillon in the south of France. There were no more policemen, no more firemen, no more undertakers between Frisia and the Marne. They were all mopping their foreheads down south, in the gardens of Nimes or Carcassonne. Millions of confused refugees were tumbling into the region.

But, above all, the gnawing question returned: what was going to happen to our Belgium? What did Hitler think? What did Hitler want? Was he going to annex us? Was he going to impose his gauleiters? In fact, the people would have accepted anything, as long as

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they were allowed their jobs, their pernod [a popular licorice-tasting beverage], their bed and slippers. But for those who had made the well-being of their country their reason for living, then the question of the very survival of their country—of its future fate in the hands of the victor—was planted like a javelin in their hearts, tearing it anew each time they trembled.

The fate of all the occupied countries in 1940, whether big and rich like France, or miniscule like the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with its seven towns and four outcroppings of shale, was in the hands of Hitler and of no other. What remained free territory in France could have been overwhelmed in 48 hours. [Hitler temporarily spared the right lower quadrant of France that abutted Switzerland and Italy.—Ed.]

Marshal Pétain, trotting between his hotel room and the elevator, had less guaranteed power than a conductor on the metro or a barrier guard swigging down his *calvados* [a powerful distilled cider of Norman origin].

As for Belgium, would it reappear someday? Would it be annexed to the Reich, more or less openly? In two, in three slices, different from each other, already rivals? German speakers first to the Reich, from Eupen and Malmedy? The Dutch-speaking Flemish, perhaps to be encouraged by the occupier into a feverish local nationalism? My French-speaking Walloons who didn't even know who they were, much less who they would be: Former Belgians? Future Frenchmen? Second-class Germans? Colonized territory that the nationalist Flemings will seize as their *Lebensraum* (living space)? [The Dutch-speaking north, Flanders, is heavily populated and industrialized, the Francophone south, Wallonia, more rural.]

"The fate of all the occupied countries in 1940, whether big and rich like France, or miniscule like the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg with its seven towns and four outcroppings of shale, was in the hands of Hitler and of no other."

When I returned to Brussels, finally out of my French imprisonment, bearded, emaciated and exhausted, I felt—in spite of the fact that everything was now possible for me politically—gripped by a profound despair. To the general public, assailed for the previous two years by a flood of lies, I was still "Hitler's man." Now, I, "Hitler's man," had not the slightest idea of what he could be planning vis-à-vis my country. I didn't even know where to camp. My beautiful house in the Sonian Forest was occupied by German soldiers. I was supposedly their man, but my house had been invaded by them with no explanation whatever. Fifty aviators were bivouacking there. Going upstairs to my own room unannounced, I found spread out across my bed, totally nude, an enormous Luftwaffe colonel, pink-red, resembling a giant lobster-like creature fabricated for a science-fiction film. I had no other choice for the first few days but to sleep on a cot in the room of one of my sisters.

I've said it a hundred times: we Rexists had never had anything to do with the Germans. And this enormous soldier installed in my bed made sufficiently clear the instability of my fate and the nonexistence of any plans woven by the Greater German Reich for my person. We were nationalists, like the Germans, but we were Belgian nationalists. And Belgium, at the present moment, had taken a nosedive. Its future was completely swallowed up, as dark as a tunnel whose far end, for all we knew, had been walled up.

Such was my drama as a nationalist leader, returning to my country and finding it occupied by the forces of a strange statesman, with whom I was said by all to be completely linked. I was ignorant of his studies of political education, and of what kind of accord he envisioned for each country in a Europe forged by his iron hands alone. What kind of survival was reserved for my people? The mystery was total. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Horcher's was Berlin's elite restaurant, a favorite of Goering's; after Goebbels announced belt-tightening during his "total war" speech following Stalingrad, it moved in 1943 to Madrid, Spain, where, after the war, commando great Otto Skorzeny dined daily; it is still flourishing in Madrid today.]

[2]The world's greatest bicycle race originated in 1903 because of a feud between two French sports newspapers. *Le Velo* was the original publication. Its competitor, *L'Auto-velo,* was founded by a former advertiser who had become unhappy with some of *Le Velo*'s editorial policies. In January 1903, *Le Velo* won a trademark suit against its competitor, and *L'Auto-velo* was forced to become simply *L'Auto.* Fearful that the name change would kill the newspaper, *L'Auto* editor Henri Desgrange decided a major race would create publicity and boost circulation. His cycling reporter, Georges Lefevre suggested a six-day race over roads and through towns rather than on a track. On Jan. 19, 1903, *L'Auto* announced "the greatest cycling trial in the entire world. A race more than a month long: Paris to Lyon to Marseille to Toulouse to Bordeaux to Nantes to Paris."

[3]Boni de Castellane was a French noble, 1867-1932, who married American Jay Gould's heiress-daughter Anna; his life was a template for esthetes and socialites of his time.—Ed.

BELGIAN WAFFEN SS GEN. LEON DEGRELLE was an individual of exceptional intellect, dedicated to Western Culture. What Degrelle has to say, as an eyewitness to some of the key events in the history of the 20th century, is vastly important within the historical and factual context of his time and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it. This latest series of the valuable works of Gen. Degrelle has been translated by the talented ***MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER***, a Virginia-based linguist, fluent in Portuguese, Spanish and French.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF TBR: Chapter 6: Leon Degrelle's *MY REVOLUTIONARY LIFE*

In Chapter 6, the dilemma of the small countries in the conflict of giants in World War II. Some Belgians choose to bet on an Allied victory, but many think Germany will prevail: America would stay neutral and the Soviet Union would collapse under German blows and the hatred of the USSR's enslaved peoples. Neither Degrelle nor the Belgian king can negotiate seriously with Hitler. Degrelle resolves to prove himself as a partner at the table by enlisting to face the horrors of combat on the Eastern Front: "I will see Hitler when he puts the Knight's Cross around my neck."

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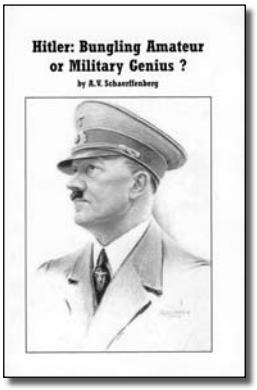

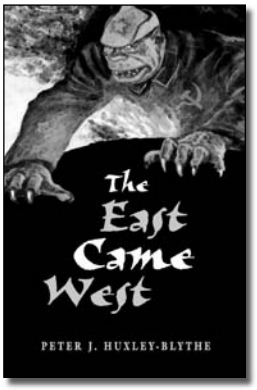

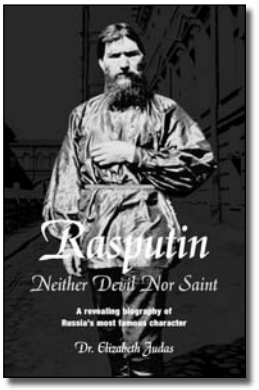

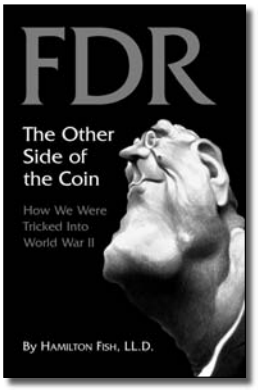

Hitler: Bungling Amateur or Genius?

Was Hitler a bungling amateur or a military genius? The answer is to be found in a wonderful little book by A.V. Schaerffenberg of the same name, published by Preuss Press. In this book, which includes 80 original Third Reich illustrations, the author tells us that Hitler was no insane fool and asks: "How could he have held off half of the world for six long years?" Chapters cover: Hitler the reluctant general; the roots of defeat; Reinhard Heydrich; prelude to war; the Czech and Polish powder kegs; the campaign in Poland; the Battle of Britain; the North African campaign; Operation Barbarossa; the war at sea; Dieppe; Stalingrad; the aftermath of war and more. Many of the lies and misconceptions about Hitler's war strategy are set straight. Softcover, 172 pages, bibliography, #442, *$13* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Inside Story of Operation Keelhaul

The East Came West: The Cossacks, and more than a million Russians, fought against Communism during WWII, and they still hate Communism today. But they are not pro-"Ally." While researching material for the writing of *The East Came West*, Peter J. Huxley-Blythe discovered why these people do not trust the U.S. or Great Britain. When the war in Europe ended, millions of Russian men, women and children sought sanctuary in the West. There they met terror face to face. They were physically beaten into submission and then shipped like cattle back to the Soviet Union to face Stalin's executioners, or to serve long sentences at hard labor in the death camps of Siberia. The author says this brutal appeasement policy was contrary to recognized international law, and was initiated and carried out by the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Eisenhower. From survivors, Huxley-Blythe obtained the details of the Cossacks' fight for freedom from 1941 until 1945, and from them he learned the method used by the British to force them back to the merciless Soviet leaders at the points of bayonets. Softcover, 224 pages #434, *$19.95* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

A Truthful History of Russia's Mad Monk

Grigori Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint: By Dr. Elizabeth Judas. Is all of what we know about the "Mad Monk," Grigori Rasputin, the product of anti-Christian Bolshevik propaganda? A healer and holy man of great repute—one who tended to the health of the poverty-stricken as well as the wealthy—he has emerged in history as a satanic figure. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to Dr. Elizabeth Judas, one who knew Rasputin personally, and the author of this important work. First published in 1942, about 25 years after the Bolshevik Revolution that destroyed Christian Russia, this book is the fulfillment of a promise made by Judas to her husband on his death bed. He too knew Rasputin and was witness to many of his feats of accurate prophecy and medical healing. Dr. Judas's husband wanted the truth to be known about Rasputin and the historical record set straight. Far from the "mad monk" he has been portrayed by establishment historians, Rasputin was a complex character whose true history is in desperate need of accurate revision. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, *$19.95* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Franklin Roosevelt's WWII Treachery

FDR: The Other Side of the Coin—How We Were Tricked into World War II: The early chapters deal with Franklin Roosevelt's clandestine diplomatic negotiations in the dangerous months before U.S. intervention in WWII: in the Danzig Crisis, with which the author, Hamilton Fish, was deeply involved; the war ultimatum to Japan, kept secret even from Congress; and the unpublicized communications with Ambassador Bullitt and British leaders. Mr. Fish felt that had FDR listened to public opinion, overwhelmingly against American intervention, millions of lives would have been spared. He documents how FDR refused every prewar peace concession the Japanese offered, and later refused peace initiatives from the German Secret Service. In his analysis of the Yalta agreements, Mr. Fish traces the roots of the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts to the outrageous, traitorous and unnecessary territorial concessions made by Roosevelt to Josef Stalin at Yalta. Softcover, 255 pages, #419, *$19.95* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Semantics

I object to some of your terminology—it is "hoaxacaust" or "holohoax" not "holocaust." It is time to call the hoaxacaust by its proper name.

J. Wernly
Lansdale, Pennsylvania

Better and Better

I have been a TBR subscriber since the beginning, and every issue seems to be better than the one before. You guys are incredible!

Jay T. Stewart
Via telephone

Heroic Effort

I want to thank you and everyone at TBR for your heroic vision and efforts to bring peace in our time. I am sure the good Lord appreciates your efforts far more than I am capable of doing.

Loren Van Wyk
Blythe, California

Mysteries of Egypt

In the July/August 2004 issue of TBR there is an article by John Tiffany titled "Archeoastronomy of the Ancient Egyptians." I have read this article many times and consider it the best I've ever read in my 33-year search for answers to the questions I have raised in my own research. Without Tiffany's information, I never would have understood the answers to my own questions. I always look forward to my next TBR and have saved all copies since the first one.

Cecil Garland
Wendover, Utah

WWII Guantanamo Bay

Ian Cobain has written an important article in *The Guardian*, December 17, 2005, "The Interrogation Camp That Turned Prisoners Into Living Skeletons" about a German spa that became a forbidden village where KGB-like techniques were used. At last a small glimpse of the goings-on in the British zone of occupation has come to light from official documents. This opens a real can of worms, as the real purpose of these camps was to obtain "evidence," through torture and starvation, to be used in the many war crime trials after the war. The text also mentions a "Camp 020," near Richmond in Surrey, which was called Hamm Common. It was first used on leading members of Mosley's British Union in 1940. These were Englishmen detained without charge or trial. Starvation, excessive heat and cold exposure, sleep deprivation and threats to kill their families were used.

Keith Thompson
Hockley, England

Revisionist Pride

I am very proud of my Barnes Review. I have every copy and drive the editors of a couple papers crazy; I always tell them to prove me wrong. I am sorry I cannot send more, but I am in my 80s; I retired in 1980 and still have the same income now and am trying to survive the thieves Douglas Reed warned us about in 1950.

Ira McAtee
Lodi, California

Promote the Truth

Enclosed is the balance due on my book purchase of $4.20. Actually I enclose $5. Please do not return the extra 80¢ but use it for petty cash or public relations. Thank you for promoting the truth. How is our hidden U.S. government so powerful? I have heard it said, "Israel gets what it wants, even at the cost of murdering John F. Kennedy." Keep up the good work.

Ed Wald
Techny, Illinois

Fight for Peace

I must point out a couple errors in the otherwise excellent article by Dr. A. Lucidi in the TBR of May/June 2006. First, John Amery was not a lord. He toured the POW camps containing British POWs after the fall of France, with limited success: 70-75 men recruited. Second, the British Union of Fascists had nothing to do with this activity. The BUF banner was the lightning flash and circle. On Britain's declaration of war, September 1939, Mosley ordered all members who were military reservists to join their units immediately; all others to do nothing to harm their country. The fight for a negotiated peace would continue by legal political means.

B. Mencherton
Manchester, England

War Crimes

I was pleased to read the excellent article "Erich Priebke Speaks" by Dr. Edward A. Lucidi in the May/June issue. My wife Juanita and I have been corresponding with Erich on a regular basis for nearly 10 years. Erich is a

Was Dunkirk a Self-Imposed Defeat?

At Dunkirk Hitler created his own Waterloo. Ironically, it became the *Goetterdaemmerung* for Germany. It was a self-imposed defeat by his obstinacy in championing a union of Britain and Germany.

At Dunkirk the German advantage was overwhelming. The rout of the Allies had been so quick and decisive that many of Hitler's divisions had yet to be deployed. The German troops were still fresh, well armed and in high spirits. The British had escaped with little more than their clothes on. By June 6, 1940, over 350,000 on the British side, including more than 130,000 French, had been allowed to escape.

Churchill said that England was "alone, almost disarmed, with triumphant Germany and Italy at our throats, with the whole of Europe in Hitler's hands." F.W. Winterbotham reported, "all that stood between us and total surrender was the disarmed remainder of the British army evacuated from Dunkirk and the Royal Air Force, pitifully small compared with the vast air fleets of the Luftwaffe." Churchill vacillated between surrender and waiting for a miracle.

Yet even when Germany was near defeat, Hitler reflected fondly of Dunkirk. Little had changed in Hitler's mind since the publication of *Mein Kampf* in 1923. During a casual table talk, Hitler explained that Churchill "was quite unable to appreciate the sporting spirit of which I had given proof by refraining from creating an irresponsible breach between the British and ourselves. We did, indeed, refrain from annihilating them at Dunkirk. We ought to have been able to make them realize that their acceptance of German hegemony in Europe, a state of affairs of implementation of which they had always been opposed, but which I implemented without any trouble, would bring them inestimable advantage."

This is from the excellent book *Churchill's Deception*, by Louis Kilzer, Simon and Schuster, 1994.

Frank J. Marasa
Los Angeles

What of the Apostle Paul?

The Apostle Saul (renamed Paul) is sometimes alleged to have "invented" Christianity. But it would be more accurate to say Paul re-invented Christianity by attempting to scrap the distinction between "Jews" and gentiles, at least in the overseas communes. Until Paul came along, gentile Christians were treated as second-class believers. Hateful, ethnocentric, "anti-Goyitic" sayings and actions were not entirely expunged in the rewritten, Pauline Bible.

In the book of Mark, for example, a gentile woman falls at Jesus's feet and begs him to drive out devils she believes have infested her daughter. Jesus refuses, saying: "Let the children first be filled: for it is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it to the dogs." The woman observes: "The dogs under the table eat the children's crumbs," whereupon Jesus relents and cures the girl. "Children" here can only mean "children of Judea," i.e., Palestinian "Jews," and "dogs" can only mean non-Jews.

Were it not for Paul, Christianity today would be nothing more than a minor sect of Judaism, if it survived at all.

Paul had his own set of missionaries, it seems, but to "protect" the Jerusalem commune, James, the head of the church, a brother of Jesus, dispatched rival missionaries under orders to preserve the "Jewish" significance of Christianity; and they were not above jeopardizing Paul and his followers by attacking his credentials. In A.D. 59, despite warnings, Paul decided to go back to Jerusalem and settle matters with his accusers.

According to Mark Harris, Paul appeared before James, who admonished Paul by noting that there were thousands of Jews in Jerusalem who believed in Jesus, and who were all "zealous of the law." James ordered Paul to demonstrate that he was a loyal Judaist and that the charges against him were unfounded—to demonstrate "that thou walkest and thyself keepest the law." (Acts 21:24) He demanded that Paul and his men submit to seven days of rites of purification in the Jerusalem temple.

Paul accepted these demands, which goes to show: (a) that James was the supreme leader of Christendom at the time; and (b) that James and the Jewish Christians still worshiped in the temple (they had no separate "church building").

The Jewish Christians believed Jesus would return to fulfill the Davidic covenant by making Jerusalem the center of a Holy Jewish Empire. All baptized, penitent believers in Jesus and God the Father would be redeemed, but Jewish Christians would be redeemed more than the others, just as in *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, the Communists declared that all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.

Paul's attempt to reaffirm his loyalty was cut short by treachery. A group of "pilgrims" from Asia dragged him from the temple and started to beat him to death. The intervention of the Roman captain of the guard saved Paul in the nick of time.

Brought to trial by the high priests, Paul again narrowly escaped death. Further plots were laid against him, but he finally managed to escape from Palestine by invoking his Roman citizenship and demanding that Romans, not Jews, try him.

He was sent to Rome and kept under house arrest there. What happened to him afterward is not known. Probably he was martyred in A.D. 64, when Emperor Nero decided to blame a huge fire in Rome on the new sect.

Too late for Paul, the outbreak of full-scale war in Palestine drastically altered the political context of his abortive mission. By A.D. 70 the Jewish Christian mother "church" in Jerusalem no longer held the upper hand over the overseas Christian communities. If it even survived the fall of Jerusalem, it ceased to be a significant force.

Pauline Christianity won the day, even in the absence of its founder, and henceforward Jewish Christians were regarded as no better than any other Christians.

Mrs. A.L. Jones
Wheaton, Maryland

fine Christian gentleman and we are proud to call him our friend. Erich is not a war criminal and never was. His arrest and conviction at the age of 83 were engineered by the Jews. I served in the Army during World War II and I know sadly, the United States and its Allies killed millions of innocent people in Germany. Every air raid killed thousands of them. One example is the air raid on Dresden. I served in Germany during and after the war and saw many German civilians being starved to death on purpose. When the Allies decided the losers of the war were war criminals, they also decided that none of the Allies were war criminals. I know better.

The Soviets not only were guilty of terrible war crimes against the Germans, they even admitted that they captured 25,000 American soldiers and used them as slave labor. I have said for many years that we were fighting the wrong people in World War II; we should have been fighting the Soviets with Germany as our ally. I hope TBR will print Erich's book in English. I am sure many other TBR readers would purchase it.

Oscar E. Plummer
Clinton, Illinois

Need More on Masonic Conspiracy

Our family enjoys your magazine very much—finally, a magazine that calls a spade a spade! You have a lot of courage, and I hope you will continue the good work you are doing for a long, long time, God willing.

I am a traditional Catholic and have included an article by another traditional Catholic, named Chris Ferrara, a *Remnant* magazine columnist.

Brian Mathe
Sudbury, Ontario

[Readers can view "Masonic Family Values," at: www.remnantnewspaper.com.—Ed.]

Rock

Greetings and good day to you. I hope this letter finds you folks in robust health and folkish spirits. You guys rock.

C. DeHuff
Crescent City, California

Heavy Odds

Several years ago I read that in 1918 Germany was fighting 29 nations holding 80% of the world's population. It is interesting to remember that the German army was actually on the offensive that same year. What were the odds vs. Germany in 1945?

B.R.K.
Kenosha, Wisconsin

The Origin of Things

Real science and the laws of probability say that evolution, with its deceptive reliance on blind faith, is a colossal con. If some smart money decided to keep jumping off a high cliff until it learned how to fly, it could not develop wings and feathers if it jumped a million times. Besides, even the professors know it would only jump once.

John L. Steely
Sacramento, California

CLARIFICATION

TBR inadvertently omitted the date of our interview with Manfred Roeder in the May/June issue. The interview was conducted on April 16, 2006, two days after his release from prison for thought crimes. He served 10 months in the prison at Giessen, Germany.

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